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Clinical Lecture.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL.

By DR. W. F. WAUGH.¹

CHLOROSIS.

THIS young lady comes to us complaining of weakness. She is twenty-one years old, and, by a look at her, you can see she is pale, and has a blue ring around her eyes. She is anæmic. She has been pale for three months, since she was seized with an attack of *la grippe*. She is weak, thin, has headache and heaviness about her heart, and gets short of breath on exertion. Says her ankles do not swell; but she may have overlooked this fact. Appetite is good, but she lives most of the time on bread and tea—another illustration of these inveterate tea-drinkers. She also complains of a buzzing in her ears, and belches up wind after eating, and always has a bad taste in her mouth in the morning. She has all the symptoms of chlorosis, except the symptom of œdema of the feet and ankles.

This trouble began with an attack of influenza that weakened her, and, in place of taking needed rest, she was compelled to keep to her work, and has thus lost strength and failed. She has a blowing, systolic murmur, prolonged at the base of the heart; but this is simply an anæmic murmur, and not aortic stenosis, as one might be led to diagnose it. In chlorosis you will frequently hear this blowing, systolic, basic heart-murmur, due to irregular vibration of the valves from a deficiency in the blood supply. There is no albuminuria, and even if a small amount of albumen were found in her urine, it would not indicate Bright's disease, for small quantities of albumen are found in these cases of chlorosis, as a rule. If it was found that the albumen did not disappear under persistent and intelligent treatment directed against it, it would then indicate Bright's disease.

ease, for small quantities of albumen are found in these cases of chlorosis, as a rule. If it was found that the albumen did not disappear under persistent and intelligent treatment directed against it, it would then indicate Bright's disease.

This girl needs iron, and the essential point to be remembered in these cases is to stick to the iron for a long time, and not merely administer some mild form in homœopathic quantity and a spasmodic way. You must administer large doses, and stick to them until the blood has returned to its normal physiological condition. A week's treatment of iron will not do this girl much good; but she must take it for six or eight months. In ordinary forms of anæmia, iron given for six weeks will do good, and if given longer it will not; but in a case of chlorosis it can be taken for six months or longer, and the only precaution to be observed is to guard against the constipating effect. I think the tinctura ferri chloridi, given in doses of gtt. xxx three times a day, in water, is the best preparation to give, owing to its astringency and acidity. To guard against constipation, she should be given the compound rhubarb pill (rheum, aloes, and soap) every day. She must take plenty of good food, and must not live on bread and tea; but must have fish, fresh meats and vegetables.

There is a slight eruption on her face that causes a suspicion in my mind that her trouble may be specific. If, after one week's treatment with the iron, we find no good results, I will put her on mercury. A domestic, whose age is twenty-one years, ought not to have the degree of chlorosis manifested in this case. You often find, in treating women, that there are many causes of anæmia. It may arise from specific taint, concealed abortion or labor, and many other causes, which may be difficult to ascertain from the history, especially as elicited in the presence of a

¹ Delivered May 12, 1890. Reported by W. B. Stewart, M.D.

class. I make the diagnosis of chlorosis in this case with a certain amount of reservation, owing to the doubtful history.

PHTHISIS PULMONUM.

Charles J., aged twenty years, complains of a bad cough. Seven months ago he had a hemorrhage from his lungs, which was very profuse. He has a bad family history—his mother and two aunts died with consumption. From this fact we can conclude that he has inherited a weakness or feebleness of constitution that causes a predisposition to a similar affection. He says that, previous to his first hemorrhage, he was working very hard, and sprained himself, and this was followed by the profuse hemorrhage. This showed a feebleness of the bronchial tissues, and a deficiency of tone and tenacity in the vessels, which caused them to rupture under the strain to which they were subjected. After the hemorrhage he had a high fever, and was confined to bed for a week. He has lost in flesh, and is thin and weak. He has had several hemorrhages since; has had night sweats and some diarrhoea.

Blood is a curious substance. It is the vitality of the body, and, flowing through the arteries, veins, and capillaries, keeps us alive; but blood that is outside of the vessels is a highly complex body, composed of various substances, and is remarkably prone to decomposition when in contact with the air. Dead blood, in contact with the air, is one of the most dangerous substances in existence, and the Indians of South America make use of this fact by exposing blood in the air until it becomes putrid, and then dip their arrows into it, thus rendering them sure death to all who may be wounded by them.

Experience has shown us that there is no more dangerous place for the blood to remain than in the pulmonary tissues; for here it comes in contact with the air, is decomposed, becomes an irritant, and destructive inflammation is set up; and, if not removed, a septic pneumonia is the result. It is not true croupous pneumonia, for that is due to a germ; while this is due to the septic material. If this process goes on, there will be destruction of part of the lung, with resulting consolidation of a half-vitalized, cheesy material, in which you will find a special soil of great value for the production and growth of the bacillus tuberculosis.

Whether this man's chronic pneumonia has become tubercular or not can only be diagnosed by a morning rise of temperature and the presence of the bacillus. It makes little difference, so far as treatment is concerned, whether this is tuberculous or not, for the treatment is practically the same; but, from a prognostic point of view, it makes a great difference. If it is tuberculous, he will not live long; if it is pneumonic, he may live a long time. He may even live to eighty years; for this is not uncommon in the pneumonic form, if proper means are used; but, without these, there is not much chance.

As to treatment: sustain the organization, and increase the resisting power by keeping down the fever. Antipyrine, acetanilid, and phenacetine will keep down the temperature and prevent waste that is due to high temperature. A very valuable means to keep down temperature is to use cloths wrung out of ice-water, applied every half-minute for two hours, over the abdomen and chest; and in some cases this has proved curative. When such a treatment can be carried out, it is better than other antipyretics. He should take all the cod-liver oil he can assimilate, and if the stomach and bowels cannot take up enough,

let it be given by inunction, or even wearing a flannel bandage soaked in it around his body. If he has fever in the evening, give him the oil in the morning; for when there is fever the stomach will not retain it. Give plenty of nourishing diet, such as milk, eggs, oysters, etc. Keep him in the house, and make him lie down when he has any fever.

The great want of this age is for sanatoria in the woods, reaching from the Adirondacks, to the Jersey pine regions, to Maryland, to North Carolina, to Georgia. We need a chain of sanatoria, where persons can live in the open air the year round, and in summer time can go to the northern resorts, and in the winter to the south. Such a series of sanatoria, with other means, would enable us to compete against consumption, as no other means could do. In the first place, every consumptive is a source of infection to himself and neighbors. The establishment of consumptives' hospitals has markedly decreased that disease in several communities. The decrease of this disease in London in the last forty years has been largely due to the establishment of such hospitals. In fact, we are only on the verge of realizing what can be done in the intelligent and humane management of such diseases as are transmissible from one human being to another.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

This young man took a bad cold, and complains of soreness over his right breast. He has loose bronchial râles, evidently from an attack of acute bronchitis. He needs an expectorant and counter-irritation. Pain, with a sense of oppression near the third intercostal space, precedes almost every case of bronchial hemorrhage. This man needs something to soothe his cough, and something to stimulate the flow of mucus by rendering it more fluid. For all these indications the substance required is morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ every two to four hours. With this he may also have something of an alkaline nature. I have found that acetate of morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with acetate of potassium, gr. xx, every two or four hours, according to the severity of the cough, will answer excellently. As a counter-irritant, put a cantharidal plaster, one and one-half inches square, over the seat of pain.

Original Articles.

ON ANTHROPOMETRY.

By DR. KATE C. HURD,

Professor of Physical Culture, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md.

WOULD there not be a great advantage in introducing a system of compulsory anthropometry into our schools? Our school children are daily measured as to mental growth by progressive series of examinations, and were half as much attention paid to their proper and regular physical development, their brain cells would be provided with nourishment greatly in excess of what they obtain from a poorly developed organism, and better mental work would result.

What is the good of making anthropometric observations if not to define the individual and the race? To mark his and its development, growth, possibilities, and probabilities; to show the weak points, and give the tissues new cells; to hasten nutrition and denutrition, waste and repair; to promote the death of the tissues, that the body might live—and live in the most perfect and eutopian meaning of the term—with a harmonious, never-jarring development of brain and body?

Man's powers—as far as they are finite, just so far should we be capable of measuring them; just so far should the man strive to know himself, and, by the endeavor, who knows to what heights he might climb? Does this not accord with the Darwinian hypothesis? Have not the special senses grown from natural selection, survival of the fittest, and a striving after higher food, be it tangible or mental?

Granted that man is a wonderful mechanism, and you grant the possibility of testing each screw, pulley, driving-rod, and brake; of ascertaining, with mathematical precision, the actual power and possible force of each lever, and its capacity of answering to the amount of work demanded of it by its governors.

The question arises: Taking into consideration the great influence of heredity on stature (than which there is nothing controlled by a more simple law, as defined by Mr. Francis Galton),¹ can a man of the present generation materially alter his predestinated height and size?

Let us answer this by turning to first principles. Protoplasm is the simplest form of a cell—automatic, irritable, contractile, assimilative and dissimilative, reproductive, secretory and excretory, its life consisting in the constant and continual action and reaction against its environment.

The body, as a mass of protoplasm, grows and develops by the simple multiplication and differentiation of these most formative little cells. There is no property of the whole, or of any of its parts, which was not forecast in the protoplasmic molecule. Every tissue has a special duty and relation to keep toward every other tissue, in order to maintain the body in equilibrium. How quaintly this story was told in that one of *Æsop's* fables which describes the hands, ears, feet revolting against so much labor for the others, and the universal dismay at the result of their "strike," which caused such a general cessation of all the functions of body.

Man has very little free will. Causes bring their effects so inevitably, that the very force of his dependence on his environment impels him to move consciously and unconsciously. If he moves onward and progresses, must it not be by the exertion of *all* his powers? Can the brain say "I will advance, I will think great thoughts, I will be refreshed by communion with other brains greater than I?" while the body says, "I will waste, I will dwindle; I have no need of exercise," and the muscles hang loosely and say, "Mine is not a vital function."

In the *Popular Science Monthly*, for May, 1889, Prof. F. E. White writes on Muscle and Mind, as follows:

"Exercise of muscles necessarily involves exercise of their associated regions in the central nervous system, and voluntary movements at least require the activity of certain areas of the brain."

The brain and the body evolve together. Look at the development of the brain, the sensory areas posteriorly, the motor areas anteriorly—centers of faculties developing as they are needed—first the centers which control the organs in the face, then those for arms—then in progress of evolution, those of the lower extremities, and then the trunk. The absence of a limb is seen in a lack of development of its cerebral center, and, on the other hand, a disease of the brain substance is speedily seen in loss of function of the muscles of extremities, etc., in reverse order of their development.

"The physical bases of mental life," says Mr. James Ward, "consist in a certain elaboration of sensory and motor presentations." As these centers develop, the convolutions composed of these centers and fibers necessarily increase; and thoughts, therefore, originate in true ratio, as ideas from without excite these, and also the inhibitory centers in the frontal lobes of the brain, which were probably first developed by sensations of pain coming from some motion."

The training-schools all over our country for idiot children prove how far muscle development affects the mental, and the great and marvelous results obtained by using muscle sense to educate the mind. The question of how far these theories hold true, or to what extent a muscle development might affect the centers of thought and inhibition, cannot be defined. Some individuals are gifted with high abilities, and easily attain intellectual greatness, even though great obstacles oppose them; others, gifted with rank and fortune, and no hindrances, could never rise above mediocrity without this natural endowment. Still, the question is one never to be decided beforehand individually, for without making an effort, and "without resistance, there is no progression."—Spencer.

Is reputation a fair test of natural ability? Who can say at a glance how much of a man's power is due to inheritance, or how much to his opportunities, or how much to his natural power of intellect?¹ Reputation is dependent upon natural ability and originality, plus an inherited ability, zeal, and capacity for work, to which are combined, as most potent factors, health, and a power of literary expression; or a nature which, with no extraordinary spur, will climb the ladder of fame to the top, never being disheartened at his slow progress, at the walls in the way, or the number of his back-slidings. There are plenty of unsolved problems in the world for an eager, capable mind; there is plenty of room at the top of fame's pagoda; there are prizes waiting for those men of genius who are capable of appreciating them, and care sufficiently for them to respond to their external stimuli; to cultivate their auditory, optic, and muscle centers by listening, watching, and grasping for miniature ideas to develop and to voice.

It is these workers who "live forever in minds of men made better by their presence." It is these men who, early in life, discovered in what their talents lay, and so arranged their actions that causes and effects aided, rather than oppressed, them. Mr. Francis Galton, with his statistical capacity, has found that the proportion of noted men in England is in a ratio of but 1 to 4,000. This ranks far below the figures among the ancient Greeks and Latins, and one of the most pertinent questions of our day is, "Can we not raise our entire standard, after defining its position and the individual requirements to meet it?"

Galton² says, "It is essential to the future well-being of the generations to come, that the average standard of ability be raised. Civilization is a new condition imposed upon man by the course of events, just as in the history of geological changes, new conditions have continually been imposed on different races of animals." They are so modified by this new and burdensome life that the old story of evolution here applies again, and the weakest faint, while the few who are stronger are so overpowered that

¹ Vide, "Hereditary Genius," MacMillan & Co.

² Galton, *Natural Inheritance*.

³ Hereditary Genius. *Ibid.*

they seek new regions wherein to pitch their tents, and thus, as our American history proves, vast populations have been completely wiped out, and all because they knew not how to cultivate their highest brain centers, or how to use their physical powers. Their constitutions, hardy and rigorous while untrammelled by any laws of civilized society, can ill endure the restrictions of tight clothing, the paved streets, the shod feet, the smoky air; and in bondage to those whose inheritance from centuries of cultivation has so deepened their convolutions that they can think and invent instruments for labor, with which the savages' tools could not compete, these poor creatures eke out their miserable existence. During their apprenticeship to their more (mentally) gifted brothers, their physical powers dwindle, their lives are shortened, and their children inherit all of the frailties with the growing nervous power, and, consequently, a degenerate race results.¹

There is a current belief that men of genius and great students are unhealthy, dyspeptic, erratic, nervous—"all brain and no muscle." There are some glaring instances of this which catch the rays of devouring tradition and the rumor spreads; but let eleven men, the most scholarly in the nation, be taken and compared with any ordinary eleven, would the one class be weaker or more sickly than the other? Granted that the latter excel in brute force, the former excel in endurance.

Many of our best students in the colleges are the men and women who stand best in the gymnasium and in the athletic games. You will find that the weakly students are of the middle and lower grades.

In the laws which govern the world, everything is arranged with so much wisdom that in obeying them man believes to be obedient only to his own desires. After thousands of years will these laws remain the same? Will man have the same thoughts concerning them? In comparison with the ancient Greeks we must yield to them the palm in art, but have we not progressed infinitely far, during these thousand years, in science? The delicacy and regularity of their and our actions are in relation with the delicacy and regularity of the thoughts; as they become more refined, so do we progress. There was the same relation between the patricians in Rome and the plebeians, as to-day between our upper and lower classes.

Let it be hoped that the fateful law of regression will not be applied to us until at least the nation has advanced much higher than to-day.

As is the father so is the son. What shall the coming generation do? How much higher must it climb?

Let us glance for a moment over the parentage of illustrious men. Historical data are often lacking, but Mr. Galton assures us that more than one-half of the names well known in literary, scientific, and political circles, had eminent fathers. Example: Pitt's father was

well known, and his uncle and cousin (the Marquis of Wellesley, and Duke of Wellington) were held as men of the first rank in genius. Alexander the Great, Bonaparte, Cæsar, Karl XII of Sweden, Charlemagne, were all from illustrious families.

It is a curious thing that poets and artists, musicians, and often times divines, acquire weakly constitutions by irregular habits of living; they become very neurotic and unstable, as it were, in disposition, and it is these latter qualities which they transmit to their posterity. Here again is the scope for anthropometry. Let these men know themselves, and realize that God's greatest gift is man—perfect, physically and mentally—and let them work out their own salvation in accordance with the laws of hygiene and self-preservation, and thus shall we have a stronger race of clergymen's sons, and artists' daughters; so, too, may we have greater gifts than neurotic, erratic children thrown upon the world.

The whole human race must be elevated as much above the present standard as the intelligent men of to-day are above the mass of negroes in the South. Then should we still have the groups of men of genius and idiots, arranging themselves at the extremes of the binomial curve, but what men of genius would they be! What marvelous discoveries would they make! How would the world progress in locomotion, electricity, photography, and medical sciences above all!

At the present time, when man is hampered by his boundless limitations, he trembles at the sight of his own incapacities. Nothing is more trying than to perceive one's own mediocrity, and to feel the hopelessness of changing nature's laws in the last score of years of one's life.

The man who uses his nervous energy at the expense of his physical powers, who allows his imagination and passions to play, untrammelled by any thought for his bodily capacity, soon wears himself out. Let these people cultivate their physical powers, and fight this tendency to rush headlong to ruin, call it death, insanity, or whatever form it may assume.

We are shown by some of the beautiful groups of statistics that more crimes are committed by people between twenty and thirty years of age than at any other time; the physical being has developed as far as it has been possible unaided, and the man's reason is yet unfinished. All honor must be given to the superintendents of reform schools and homes for children, who have seen this crying evil, and by proper physical exercise are combating this physical dwarfing and making the mass of people in their institutes more evenly developed and balanced, *mind with body*.

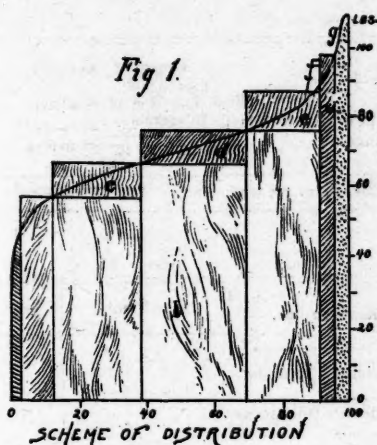
Regular laws, showing the binomial curve, here as everywhere, prove the proportions of criminals in our States as surely as the prison statistics for years.

Below (see Fig. 1) are the binomial curves of distribution and frequency of error. Perhaps it needs a word of explanation. We measure a large group of men as to strength, let us say; we find a few who are very weak, and a few who have extraordinary strength, these, of course, form the extremes of the curve; in the middle are the mass of people who have average and mediocre strength, making the length and thickness of the curve. If our measurements tell us that 60 per cent. of the group had strengths of seventy-five pounds, we draw a perpendicular and a horizontal line from these numbers, to meet the curve which has been formed by hundreds of measurements, and we have his rank among his fellows. This curve can be drawn as in Fig. 1, or,

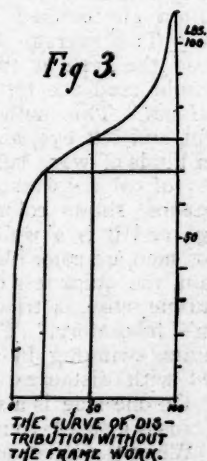
¹ Alexander Bain, in his "Scope of Anthropology and its Relation to the Science of the Mind," says, in regard to the relative preponderance of the senses and the intelligence in the lower races, as follows: "The lower races have preternatural acuteness of senses, which seem to obstruct the higher functions of the intelligence. Yet intelligence is founded on the senses—where are we to draw the line?" We must study all of the physical characters. In testing vision, let us determine if pleasure and discrimination of color go together exactly; if so, then the artistic faculty is shown, and love of concrete. Do color and discrimination of size coincide? Thus may we find the plurality of vision.

All of these lead to local memories of persons and details. We remember best the impressions of our most delicate senses, plus their relation to the number of repetitions.

again, a double curve made as in Fig. 2,¹ and in like manner, graphically, may all the relations and forces of man be portrayed, not only of collective man, but, after sufficient numbers of measurements have been taken to form an average, or typical man, then may the individual merits and demerits be compared with this typical man.



Dr. Sargent, of Harvard College, has already, through the many years' accumulation of measurements, established a perfect type of college student for comparison. His perfect man he likens to the median line of his chart, numbered "50;" over this, above or below, as the individual case may require, he casts the figures of each man whom he measures—thus graphically showing how he differs from the model, and what points he should endeavor, by appropriate gymnastic exercises, to make approach the 50 line. The data for the required charting are not as yet public, however; and Mr. Galton, from his anthropometric measurements at the International Health Exhibition in London, has, in the case of a certain number of measurements, proven his "mean," with which, having his data, every skillful measurer can form the individual charts required.



It is remarkable how asymmetrical the majority of individuals are, not only in stature and length of the various long bones, etc., but in power of grasping, chest capacity, etc. Fig. 5 gives Mr. Galton's meas-

¹ See Francis Galton on "Natural Inheritance."

uring list; these few figures being, as he thinks, all the necessary figures to obtain, in order to test the individual. Dr. Sargent, however, takes about fifty measurements, and he has made the startling offer of \$500 (?) to the man whose chart has only ten points out of the whole fifty taken, which will coincide exactly and connectedly with this median man, as denoted by the line 50 at the middle of the chart. Relative measurements prove a man's worth much more practically than the actual marks, for what is life but one great battle-field, whereon there is fierce and ever hotter competition, and, to be a commander, must a man not show his eminent superiority over those men around him?

The measure of stature is always taken in "stocking feet," or deducting the depth of the heel of the shoes. The grades of rank are marked from 0° to 100°; the median point, 50°, corresponds to the "mean" man of a series of many thousands of observations (*i. e.*, differing but little from the average). From this point, above and below, in accordance with his measurements and the curve of variation, a given man's stature may be indicated: example, a height of 67.2 inches corresponds to grade 40°; whereas 67.8 inches equals 50°. Female stature is always transmuted into male by multiplying it by 1.08—that is, calculating female stature to be to male as 100 to 108, proven by statistics to be the ratio. For the benefit of the public, who are measured, and who take great delight in seeing how nearly they correspond to the type, and in consequence of the thousands of female measurements which Mr. Galton has had taken at his laboratory, the female type has been found to be 63 inches = grade 50, and, in relation with this mark, other female measures are placed.

Height sitting should correspond to the same grade as height standing—*i. e.*, given a man's stature at grade 60, his other measurements should fall on or near that same line, in accordance with the plan computed so carefully, with mathematical precision, by Mr. Galton.

Span of arms should equal the height; though, according to the table, in man this is a trifle greater, and in woman a trifle less than the stature.

The average weight of a man 68 inches tall is 144 pounds, and that of a woman of the same height is several pounds greater—155, or even 160.

Breathing capacity of women is found to be 20 cubic inches less than that of man. Ought this so to be? Can it not be traced to the embryogenic life and clothing of the women? To their lack of exercise in the open air? To their quieter plays when children? Can an hour's exercise in a city gymnasium, twice a week, be productive of much good, if the child be only allowed to romp "like a little lady" in the nursery, ride to school, and drive in the park every day? Animals would be greatly dwarfed by this alone, notwithstanding their freedom from tight and overheating garments. As to gymnasium work in England, France, and Germany, too often have I seen girls exercising in corsets and heavy dresses, their chests compressed even more by heavy dumbbells, parallel bars, trapeze and ladder work. The exercises should be equalized; all of the trunk muscles should be cultivated at the expense of the "eighteen-inch waist-band. As many exercises as the season permits should be taken in the open air, and the ventilation of the gymnasias be so perfect as to bear chemical analysis at any time. Recreation is an important physical need, and no gymnastic exercises should be monotonous or tiresome; they should soothe nervous restlessness, and quiet the temper, rather

FIG. 4.

MR. FRANCIS GALTON'S ANTHROPOMETRIC LABORATORY.

The Laboratory communicates with the "Western Gallery," in which the Scientific Collections of the South Kensington Museum are contained. The Western Gallery runs parallel to Queen's Gate, and is entered either from Queen's Gate or from the new Imperial Institute Road. The latter entrance is close to the Laboratory. Admission free.

| Date of Measurement. Day. Month. Year. | | | Initials. | Birthday. Day. Month. Year. | | | Eye Color. | Sex. | Single, Married, or Widowed? | Page of Register. | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head length, maximum. | Head breadth, maximum. | Height standing, less heels of shoes. | Span of arms from opposite finger tips. | Weight in ordinary clothing. | Strength of grasp. Right Left hand. hand. | | Breathing capacity. | Keenness of Eyesight. Distance of reading di'm'd numerals. R. E. I. E. | | | Snellen's type read at 20 feet. | Color Sense. |
| Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | Cu. inches. | In. | In. | No. of Type | ? Normal. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height sit- ting above seat of chair. | Height of top of knee, when sitting, less heels. | Length, el- bow to finger tip, left arm. | Length of middle finger of left hand. | Keenness of hearing. | Highest audible note, (by whistle). | Reaction line. To sight. To sound. | | Left Thumb. | | Right Thumb. | | |
| Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | Inch. Tenths. | ? Normal. | Vibrations per second. | Hundredth's of a second. | Hundredth's of a second. | | | | | |
| | | | | | ,000 | | | | | | | |

One page of the Register is assigned to each person measured, in which his measurements at successive periods are entered in successive lines. No names appear on the Register. Copies of the entries can be obtained through application of the persons measured, or by their representatives, under such conditions and restrictions as may be fixed from time to time.

than excite it. A child's instinctive sports are nature's purest laws for its even physical development. It never should weary one set of muscles more than another; never combine sets of muscles unnaturally; but gracefully and freely produce the most symmetrical education of all the tissues; each individual cell should do its work for the common health, wealth, and wisdom of the body as a unit. Thus might a—

Man be secure
That his days would endure,
As of old, for a thousand long years.
What things might he know?
What deeds might he do?
And all without hurry or cares!

||Mr. Galton, in an address to the Anthropological Society, of Great Britain, 1886, has made a very interesting and instructive computation of Hereditary Stature. In harmony with the *laws of error* and the *probability integral*, he finds that for every unit that a given stature deviates from the level of mediocrity, a brother will deviate only $\frac{1}{2}$ of that amount, a son $\frac{1}{3}$, a nephew $\frac{1}{4}$, a grandson $\frac{1}{5}$, and so in more remote relationships, there being always a law of regression to mediocrity.

The average stature in the French army has shortened two inches in the last two hundred years. Ought this to continue thus, and is the American Nation regressing? Let us rather raise the average by all the means that scientific physiologists can give us, for more *matter* will be accompanied with more *mind*, and deep views of subjects which to-day are mere hypotheses.

■In taking measurements of the head from time to time, before the bones are completely united, we may judge how far brain growth increases the size of its coverings; we may compare the heads of educated with those of uneducated people; of savage with civilized; great care, however, must be observed in

the points of measurement. To obtain the true antero-posterior size, measure from the point between and just below the orbital ridges to the occipital protuberance. These are recognized in Europe as being the best guides, although fallacies may occur from the varying thickness of the frontal sinuses, and the amount of hair on the occiput. Height of skull is more difficult yet to obtain accurately; the points recognized by the British and French anthropologists are from lines drawn from the lower inner angle of the orbit to the tragus, and perpendiculars erected to these lines.

The eyes are tested by the use of diamond types placed on an inclined plane at distances of two inches. The average man of twenty-three years can read the type at twenty-five inches; and one, who could read the type at forty inches, was very exceptional. This method tests easily the difference in right and left eye, and shows their capacities for certain kinds of work very clearly.

A set of colored worsteds, well mixed as to reds and greens, shows color-blindness, if it exists, on testing; and it is a well-established fact that 4 per cent. of men are color-blind to greens.

Again, the quickness of perception, as marked by the muscle-sense, is tried by a chronograph, in Mr. Galton's laboratory. The apparatus consists of a pendulum, swinging in a known time, and its arc marked with distances of hundredths of seconds' time. On one side is a spring, which, when unfastened, causes a small, round piece of colored paper to drop. When the experimenter sees the colored circle fall, just as quickly must he or she press a spring, which stops the pendulum at a given point in its arc marked with sixteen or twenty, or any number of seconds, as the case may be. Thus is obtained the time reaction to sight by touch. The same instrument is applied to *hearing*. The person whose

quickness of hearing is to be observed, must press the check lever and spring as soon as possible on hearing the click of the spring which frees the pendulum.

Hearing is also tested, in Mr. Galton's laboratory,¹ by the number of vibrations to the second recognized. He has arranged a whistle, in connection with a bellows on one side, and a long rod on the other. The bore of the whistle is known, and also the number of vibrations per second from the instant that the air begins to pass through said whistle, and the number is indicated on an arc over which the long rod passes, as it allows more and more air to pass through the whistle. When the vibrations reach 18,000-20,000 a second then most people hear the shrill, high-pitched tone.

There has been noticed, at Cambridge, a difference in individuals for distinguishing vowel sounds; and perhaps herein lies some excuse for those who, with difficulty, learn foreign languages.

Retentiveness, attention, distinction of differences in very minute objects, may some day produce remarkable discoveries by anthropometry. If all of the other strength tests can be defined and modified, why may not the higher centers in the brain? By appropriate use, food, and repose, may not the formative cells, which, by their disintegration or explosion, give us mental power of all varieties, be still further increased, and more highly differentiated, until we become, not only perfect physically, but morally and mentally?

We belong most surely to a progressive society, making a continual—often blind—struggle towards a something higher and an unknown future. Nature teems with potential energy which man has the power of converting into great dynamic energy; and, while governed by the inexorable laws of nature, it rests with each member of society to so use his billions of protoplasmic molecules as to control that part of himself which he can wrest from any blind laws of fate.² We are in crying want for a greater fund of ability in all stations of life; for neither the classes of statesmen, philosophers, artisans, nor laborers are up to the modern complexity of their several professions.

Let us make a determined effort to leave the heavy arm of life's balance, which is already over-weighted with its load of mediocrity and self-satisfaction—creatures than which nothing is more degenerating to the masses—at the bottom of the weight. Let us so build up the physical nature of the whole human species, that they may demand higher moral and mental culture.

Then shall the earth yield her increase abundantly, and the Nations boast many men like Homer's Hector, of whom Paris sings in the Iliad, Book III:

Who like thee can boast a soul sedate,
So firmly proof to all the shocks of fate?
Thy force, like steel, a tempered hardness shows,
Still edged to wound, and still untried with blows.

THE American Medical Association has had a pleasant and profitable meeting at Nashville. The visitors speak warmly of the welcome they received in this beautiful Southern city. Many receptions were held; the weather was favorable, and harmony prevailed. We hope to give some account of the meeting in detail in subsequent issues.

¹ South Kensington Museum, London.

² Galton, "Hereditary Genius."

TREPHINING THE CRANIUM, WITH REPORT OF CASES.

By JOHN H. MCINTYRE, A.M., M.D.,
Chief Surgeon St. L. & S. F. Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ACCORDING to Chelius, wounds of the head are among the most difficult and important objects of surgery.

Their great importance depends on injury of the brain, which either occurs at the time of reception of the wound or comes on afterwards. Upon the present occasion we will consider injuries which produce a breach of continuity of the osseous structures which require the operation of trephining.

It is not my intention to take up the time of this large and intelligent body of surgeons with the differential diagnosis of concussion and compression. Neither to speak of the requisite acumen necessary to recognize a laceration of the brain by *contra coup*. Nor to describe the various varieties of fracture of the skull.

I may here remark that this operation is quite an ancient one, and in its earlier history it was performed in rather a crude manner, and the fatality following it was very great. Notably was this the case, when in comparatively recent times, and before the advent of antiseptics, especially in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna, where it was almost always fatal. Indeed, the great Nélaton stated that for fifteen years previous to the year 1860, all the cases of injury to the head occurring in the hospitals of Paris requiring trephining, terminated fatally. The English and Scotch operators in those days also met with a high grade of mortality, while in the United States the mortality was high, yet it was much lower than either of those above mentioned. Of course, different results will obtain in the experience of different surgeons in any country, and better results will be met in private than in hospital practice.

We may indulge in some pardonable pride at the results of American surgery in gunshot injuries of the head, which is in striking contrast with that of military surgeons abroad, and bears favorable comparison with the results obtained in the Schleswig-Holstein war. In the Sepoy mutiny in India no soldier who was trephined ever recovered.

The English surgeons in the Crimean war only had four cases of trephining to recover. And it is not surprising that in the Franco-German war the operation was rarely performed.

Of course, with the advent of antiseptics and an improved technique in operating, the results of this operation, together with that of many others, have been vastly improved. Encouraging and even brilliant success now attends the use of the trephine for the cure of traumatic epilepsy, consequent upon neglected cases of depressed fracture of the skull. A careful study of the principles of cerebral localization makes it possible to diagnose cerebral abscesses and intra-cranial tumors, with a fair amount of precision; and with our improved technique in operating, exploratory trephining is now a justifiable operation, and is quite as safe as exploratory laparotomy. This is well shown by the experience of those masters in cerebral surgery, MacEwen, Bergmann, and Horsley; also, that of Roswell Park, Keen, and others. As far back as the year 1879, MacEwen, of Glasgow, correctly diagnosed an abscess of the brain, and wished to operate for its relief. The operation being declined, the patient died. At the autopsy the abscess was found and the pus evacuated, the correctness of the diagnosis being verified.

The London *Lancet* of December 20, 1884, contained an article published by Dr. Bennett and Mr. Godlee, which startled the surgical world. Dr. Bennett had correctly diagnosed a tumor of the brain, where no external evidence was visible, and requested Mr. Godlee to remove it; after the trephine had been used, no tumor could be seen. Mr. Godlee boldly incised the healthy brain, found a tumor the size of a walnut, and removed it. The patient did well for three weeks, when inflammation set in, and he died on the twenty-sixth day. Of reports of seventeen cases of tumors removed from the cerebrum, to which I have had access, thirteen resulted in recovery. And of three cases in the cerebellum all proved fatal. Astonishingly good results have followed the operation of trephining in cases of epilepsy caused by old depressed fractures of the skull. And even insanity has been cured by operation in cases following injuries of the head. As has been before stated, previous to the days of antiseptics, the operation of trephining gave a high rate of mortality; now, in proper hands, it has fallen to less than three per cent.; and a recent writer on the subject (Seydel) states that his operation *per se* is fatal in only 1.6 cases.

I doubt not there are gentlemen here present who can say that they never lost a patient as the result of this operation. In my own experience, I can remember but a single instance, the circumstances of which are as follows:

CASE I.—Frederick V., aet. twenty years, German, six feet in height, weight one hundred and seventy pounds; fair complexion, large boned, strong and muscular, was trephined for epilepsy, in the autumn of 1886. Two years previous he was thrown violently out of a wagon drawn by a pair of runaway mules, his head striking against a tree. He was picked up in an insensible condition, which continued for several days. The scalp was not cut, but was greatly swollen and contused, and his case was considered one of concussion of the brain. He was confined to his bed for about three weeks, when he got up and resumed his ordinary avocation of farm work.

Two and a half months after getting up, he had a typical epileptic fit, which was shortly followed by another, and also by frequent recurrences up to the time he was presented to me for operation, previous to which time he had taken large doses of the bromides and many of the vaunted remedies for the cure of epilepsy.

Upon careful examination, I detected a slight depression at the superior edge of the right parietal bone near its middle, which suggested an uncomfortably close proximity to the longitudinal sinus.

Chloroform was the anæsthetic used. The scalp was shaved, and rendered aseptic by the use of mercuric bichloride solution, the skull exposed by a free crucial incision, a large trephine employed, the button of bone removed, and on its inner aspect was found a beautiful specimen of exostosis. This exostosis had, by pressure, not only produced the nervous symptoms from which he sought relief, but had also produced thinning of the coverings of the brain, so that with the withdrawal of the button of bone, which came away within the trephine, a gush of blood followed, such as I had never before encountered; pressure was made, first by sponges, then by antiseptic gauze, which did not prove satisfactory; and by some chance, happening to have several large velvet corks in the supply bag, one was first immersed in an antiseptic solution, and tightly inserted into the hole in the skull, but in such a manner that it did

not extend inward further than the inner level of the skull. This controlled the hemorrhage perfectly. (So far as I know, the use of a cork under like circumstances has not been resorted to before). It was allowed to remain twenty hours, when it was removed; hemorrhage again being present, the cork was again placed in the antiseptic solution and re-introduced, being removed permanently at the end of twelve hours from that time. For many days the patient did well, and no epileptic seizures followed; but at the end of six weeks he died of meningeal inflammation. On account of the length of time he lived after operation, I am not inclined to blame the cork for the final result.

A brief report of the following cases, all of which resulted in recovery, may, I hope, not be without interest:

CASE II.—Patrick O'D., aet. seven years, was one of forty-two persons in a wreck on the St. L. & S. F. Ry., on the night of May 23, 1889. When I saw him on the morning of the 24th, I found him insensible, and with stertorous breathing. The condition of the pupils could not be ascertained on account of the immense tumefaction which involved the front and left side of the head. A scalp wound three inches in length was found extending obliquely downward and forward in the antero-inferior parietal region, underneath which was a depressed fracture which involved both tables of bone, irregular in shape, two inches in length, and nearly one and a half inches in breadth. A point of great interest presented itself in this case, in that we found a fissured fracture extending from the depressed fracture on a horizontal line directly backward to the extent of four inches; "skull cracked like a gourd-shell," was the terse and expressive remark of a gentleman who assisted in the operation. The boy's recovery was uneventful, with the exception of a large abscess in the post parietal-occipital region, the result of bruising of the soft tissues.

CASE III.—John D., aet. twenty-two, brakeman; height, five feet ten inches; weight, about one hundred and fifty pounds; strong, healthy and vigorous. On the night of August 25, 1889, he was thrown from the top of a freight car, while the train was in motion, by striking his head against the projecting pipe of a water tank. His absence was not noticed until the train had run five or six miles, when it was backed to the water-tank to find what had become of him. He was found in the ditch by the road, lying in the mud, and in an insensible condition. He was carried to the next station, and medical aid summoned.

His condition was reported to me as follows: Profound unconsciousness; great tumefaction of right parietal and frontal region, extending down to and below the orbit, and closure of the eye; scalp wound two inches long near vertex; no fracture. He regained consciousness in three or four days, and a week later, although having some rise of temperature, persisted in sitting up in bed. He also, within another week, developed great irascibility of temper and suicidal and homicidal tendencies—took a violent dislike to his doctor, and not only attempted to kill him, but himself also. He was now under the constant care of a nurse, both day and night, to prevent him doing injury to himself and others, although at short intervals he would appear quite rational. September 23 I received a letter from his physician, saying he was so unmanageable that he did not know what else to do with him, and asking if he had better send him to a lunatic asylum.

I saw him on the 24th, and without going into

further detail, trephined him at a point in the antero-inferior part of the right parietal bone.

There was quite extensive fracture of the internal table of bone, with consequent depression and irritation, and more than enough reason for his irascibility and homicidal tendencies. His recovery was prompt, and his mental facilities were clear and normal from the time of his recovery from the anæsthetic. He claims to have no recollection of anything that occurred during the interval of time when he received his injuries until after the operation which he underwent. He is now, at this writing, engaged in his occupation of twisting brakes.

CASE IV.—John M., æt. nine years, a bright, healthy boy, and one of a family of eleven children, was kicked by a horse. He received a crushing blow, which fractured the upper and lateral part of the frontal bone, and frightfully lacerated not only the meninges, but the brain tissue as well. When I saw him a few hours after the receipt of the injury, I found brain substance upon his pillow, and it was also welling up, torn and shreddy, out of the ghastly wound. Many pieces of comminuted bone were removed. But what constitutes the chief interest in this case was the great amount of torn and lacerated brain tissue, which was not only lost before my arrival, but also what I cut away with scissors before approximating the external flaps. The boy made a perfect recovery, and with the use of all his mental faculties. Indeed, I have repeatedly heard his father say that "Johnny was the smartest boy he had, but was now smarter than before he was hurt." I might report many more cases, some of them presenting very great clinical interest, did time permit.

However, I cannot dismiss the subject without venturing to express the hope that some gentleman, a member of this Association, will, at our next meeting, give us the benefit of his experience in exploratory craniotomy, based upon the principles of cerebral localization, and thereby assist in establishing its correctness, utility and comparative freedom from danger.

614 OLIVE STREET.

CAMPHO-PHENIQUE.¹

By B. H. DETWILER, M.D.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

THE revolution of medical science by the discovery of Robert Koch, in 1882, of the bacillus of tuberculosis, is only equaled by that of Dr. Jenner of the prophylaxis of vaccination. Villemin, in 1865, and Cohnheim later, demonstrated the infectious nature of tuberculosis by vaccination of animals. It is not necessary to describe the bacillus, nor its manner of preparation, in order to be demonstrated by the microscope. The method of Koch-Ehrlich is probably the most satisfactory; all require care and patience, and the bacillus, when shown, unquestionably diagnoses this terrible disease. The manner in which the bacillus enters the system is of more importance than the heredity, which was formerly unquestioned. In families who suffer from this disease, heredity brings less power of resistance. The bacilli, probably from dried sputa, are inhaled; while eroded mucous membranes admit them into a soil peculiarly favorable for their propagation, and not fully guarded by the sarcophytes; with this beginning the end requires no prophet's ken; with this knowledge of the cause, it is a matter of extreme importance that a germicide should be discovered that could follow these parasites into

the most remote capillary cells, and not injure the structure of the lungs. Among the recent preparations offered to the profession, campho-phenique seems to possess the properties most desirable. It is manufactured by the Phenique Company of St. Louis, Mo. It is a compound resulting from the chemical union of crystallized carbolic acid and gum camphor; is a brilliant, limpid, volatile fluid; specific gravity, 0.9919; aromatic, not unpleasant, with a decided camphor odor; insoluble in water; mixes readily with alcohol, ether, and fixed oils; fluid under extreme cold; is antiseptic, anæsthetic, and parasiticide. Applied to mucous membranes, causes temporary warmth, followed by anæsthesia. It has over fifty per cent. of carbolic acid, which, in combination with camphor, loses its caustic, but not germicidal properties. As a parasiticide it does not equal corrosive sublimate, or carbolic acid, but its analgesic properties render it valuable and available.

In the case of Mrs. S., of Sullivan County, Pa., who was seen by some of you a year ago; who has, as you will observe, traces of epithelioma of the nose, cheeks, and rim of the right ear. Seven years ago, while living in Abilene, Kansas, she was advised to return home, as her case was incurable. When she came under my care, I placed her under the influence of conium, arsenic and cod liver oil. The whole extent of both cheeks, over the nose, not extending to the eyes or forehead, was a mass of ulceration. You will notice a trifle of the alæ of the right nostril destroyed. Not improving markedly, after a year's treatment, I placed her under the local effects of campho-phenique, one part to three of liquid alboline, a product of the distillation of petroleum. You will notice that the nose is now covered with a healthy skin, almost free from color, and the ear has not degenerated. She is still under the influence of Fowler's solution and cod liver oil. You, who saw her when her face was a mass of suppurating granulations, will realize the pleasure she has in her improved appearance, not requiring the removal of the cancerous granulations, and covering of the face and nose with the sound skin of her forehead and arm.

This is the photograph of Master A., aged five years, an inmate of the hospital for the past three months. Two years ago, after the death of his mother, he was brought to my office; a knuckle of the dorsal vertebra was protruding. Instead of placing him in the hospital, advised that he be taken home, placed on a solid bed, with a light weight to his head and feet, feeling assured that in time there would be bony repair. When he was brought here, I placed him in the ward. He has a large curvature of the spine, with a slight cicatrix, due to a large cold abscess, holding about a pint of pus. Drs. Nutt, Conley, and myself, opened it by aspiration; but, finding the debris too extensive, cut down in the sac, removed the pyogenic membrane, washed it freely with carbolic acid water, and filled the sac with diluted campho-phenique, until the walls were fully aseptic. It was closed with aseptic precautions, but in forty-eight hours had to be opened, washed out, and the cavity treated daily with this antiseptic, and in a week was entirely healed. In time, we had a plaster cast made, upon which a jacket of lumberman's flannel and silicate of soda was formed. He is now at home; a letter, dated April 30, from his sister, states that he is out of doors all the day; the jacket fits him well, and, when not pleased at home, threatens to return to the hospital.

My experience with cold abscesses, heretofore, has not been satisfactory. I recall a boy that, twenty

¹ Read before the Lycoming County Medical Society.

years ago, required the opening of a cold abscess, which in time, indirectly, caused his death.

This is a photograph of Master C., aged fifteen years, an inmate of the hospital for the past six months. He is now an out-patient; a year, or eighteen months ago, was treated for rheumatism; but the multiple abscesses of both arms, shoulders, and elbows, and tibias, show necrosis. The left arm is ankylosed and extended, the right ankylosed and at right angles; both were extended when he entered the hospital. He was placed upon cod liver oil and syrup of iodide of iron; when toned up, was operated by the surgeon-in-charge at that time, Dr. Hull, with Dr. Nutt and myself—an incision in the upper portion of the humerus, extending to the elbow-joint, including it. The bone was soft and spongy where not necrosed; the recovery was rapid, but the fistulous openings remained. You notice the boy is strong, robust, red-cheeked, and quite a hustler among the newsboys. The first step towards recovery, after the failure of the knife, was the injection with a pipette of campho-phenique, diluted one to four with alboline. In two weeks, nine pieces of necrosed bone were dislodged; and, at this time, most of the fistulous openings of the left arm are healed, some of the right, and one tibia. Treatment continued.

In recent surgical injuries the application of the undiluted preparation asserts its pre-eminent superiority over all antiseptics heretofore introduced.

In the case of Master B., aged ten years, first articulation of ring-finger torn off in the brake of a hand-car, except the palmar surface; finger was placed on a splint, covered with cotton saturated with the phenique. In one week the dressing was removed; finger healed. That evening, in a fight, finger was broken off, bleeding. In a few minutes after the adjustment of a splint and medicine he left the office, whistling. Recovery was as rapid as before.

In gynecology I prefer it to iodine. The catarrhal diseases incident to this clime are very much relieved by its use in a spray. Take one to four of the mixture in any hand atomizer, throw the spray into the fauces and nasal passages. In a case of diphtheria of thirty-six hours' standing, with the fauces covered with the grayish-white membrane that I have found so unmanageable, this melted away under the soothing applications of this spray, and is the only case that I have seen since this subject was under consideration.

It may not answer equally well under all circumstances, but I see no reason why it should not when the disease is local. When constitutional, it can only be of value as a local germicide to the fauces, preventing fatal sequelæ.

In phthisis I have had three cases. Two were young women; both had children rapidly; both pregnant; one a forlorn case, a sister dying a year before, under similar circumstances. Her physician diagnosed her case fully and honestly; she lived, as he stated, long enough to see her babe doing well. The other, with aphonia of six months' standing, is recovering—child doing well—but does not expect a restoration to health; is satisfied with freedom from the harassing cough due to the viscid secretion of the fauces and tonsils. Third case, near the menopause, doing well, but will not recover. The analgesia is not deep nor protracted, yet gives comfort in deep inspirations of the spray, twice a day.

It is only a theory that this germicide may follow the tuberculosis bacillus into the capillary bronchi, and it does not seem improbable that were those predisposed to phthisis to use this germicide before the

bacillus had made such terrible inroads into the structure of the lungs and all organs it selects, this drug might prove of considerable benefit. Its value consists in the facility of its subdivision by a hand atomizer, its germicidal and analgesic properties.

Society Notes.

INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Indiana State Medical Society convened in its Forty-first Annual Session at Indianapolis, May 14 and 15, 1890; Dr. J. D. Gatch, of Lawrenceburg, President; Dr. E. S. Elder, of Indianapolis, Secretary. The Secretary reported eight hundred and forty-four members; and the Treasurer, Dr. F. C. Ferguson, of Indianapolis, \$1,406.81 in the treasury. An hour was spent in honoring the memory of Dr. Thomas B. Harvey, who died during the past year. A committee, consisting of one member from each county, was appointed to attend to the enforcement of the law suppressing quackery. Dr. Wm. Cluthe, of Tell City, was appointed Chairman.

The Faculty of the Indiana Medical College gave a dinner to the members of the Indiana State Medical Society. Dr. L. D. Watterman, of Indianapolis, gracefully presided as toast-master. Dr. E. S. Elder responded to the toast Our Guests; Dr. E. S. McKee, of Cincinnati, to that of Medical Journalism; Dr. Edwin Walker, of Evansville, The Indiana Medical Society; Dr. J. C. Sexton, of Rushville, discussed the Relation of the Physician to Medical Education.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. G. C. Smyth, of Greencastle; Vice-President, Dr. H. C. Wood, Angola; Secretary, E. S. Elder, Indianapolis; Assistant Secretary, H. C. Reade, Tipton; Treasurer, Dr. F. C. Ferguson, Indianapolis.

A peculiar feature was that the Homœopaths, Eclectics, and Regulars were all meeting in their Annual State Conventions on the same days and in the same city.

Papers were read on:

Sciatica, by Dr. W. H. Thomas, of Indianapolis.
Headache in Relation to Eye Strain, by J. P. Worrell, Terre Haute.

Acute Inversion of the Uterus, by Dr. G. T. McCoy, of Columbus.

Tonsillitis, by Dr. L. C. Cline Indianapolis.
Corneal Ulcer, by Dr. J. L. Thompson, Indianapolis.
A Case of Splenectomy, by L. J. Willien, M.D., Terre Haute.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS OF BACTERIOLOGY

was the subject of a paper read by DR. THEODORE POTTER.

He said there is no subject which has occupied so large a part of the interest and attention of the profession during the last decade as the germ theory of disease. The medical historian of the future will describe our age as chiefly characterized by the development in this direction.

Bacteriology has entered all the fields of medicine, modifying our ideas of etiology, pathology, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. In the broader sphere of preventive medicine it has brightened our hopes for the coming of a better day. It has stepped in with an offer of aid in the solution of some of the important questions of medicine; but problems have arisen in this work, among them being:

Questions of the susceptibility of animals to the

infectious disease; the durability of disease germs and the methods of their dissemination; of disinfection; whether each of the infectious diseases is due to a single and specific cause; of hereditary transmission.

The essayist showed how the uncertainties connected with inoculation experiments upon animals threw an obstacle in the way of reaching positive conclusions as to the specific pathogenic character of certain bacteria, as illustrated in the investigations of such diseases as cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, syphilis, etc. Either we shall have to make more experiments upon men—criminals, perhaps—or we must learn more than we now know of the exact relation of animals to the infectious diseases.

As to the durability of infectious material, and its dissemination, the idea chiefly emphasized was, that by means of bacteriology our knowledge had become more positive and definite. Having identified a certain material thing as the essential infecting agent, having learned the conditions of its existence, and how to recognize it, we are better prepared to detect it in its hiding places, to trace it from place to place and person to person, and to determine how long it remains dangerous.

Similarly more definite knowledge has been obtained of the efficiency of disinfecting agents, and of the distinction between disinfectants and deodorants. Knowing what is to be destroyed, we may more easily decide whether or not our efforts to disinfect rags, sputa, feces, hands, and instruments have been successful.

Each of the infectious diseases is probably due to a specific cause. But the investigation of pneumonia and diphtheria, for instance, has made it an open question which bacteriology does not answer with positiveness as yet. The relation between puerperal fever and erysipelas, revealed both by clinical observation and experiment with cultures, seems to show that a germ may, under different conditions, produce apparently different disorders.

As to heredity, laying aside for the time being secondary and predisposing causes, the question is, whether the germs or spores exist in the body at birth. The methods of investigating this problem were explained, especially as they bear upon tuberculosis. The opinion was expressed that the older ideas of the direct heredity of tuberculosis were at least exaggerated; but we are not yet warranted in asserting that neither is the disease nor a predisposition to it ever inherited. The laws of heredity are not violated by the prevailing opinion in the profession as regards the latter particularly, and some able, but not infallible, authorities may have to recant before many years have passed. In conclusion, the writer urged that bacteriology is not merely a laboratory occupation, or a microscopic study, but a study of pathology and the causation of disease, and the problems which gather about these two great fields. It is only as we think of it that we shall be able to understand what it is and what it means to the progress of medicine.

AN ISCHIOPHAGUS

was the striking title of a paper read by DR. T. O. ARMFIELD, of Tipton.

It referred to the famous Tipton County twins, and gave a minute clinical history of this two headed baby. The brains of both children were well developed, and the children were quite handsome and exceedingly bright for their age. One would cry while the other laughed or slept, and one would experience pain while the other felt none. They were

placed in a museum circuit when three months old, and one died at Buffalo, New York, when eight months old, from measles; the other died forty-five minutes later, from shock from the cold blood rushing into its veins from the dead child, and its inability to oxygenate the blood from the dead child.

The President, DR. J. D. GATCH, took for his subject,

WHAT OF THE DAY?

The doctor thought the destiny of the medical profession a glorious one. The great aim of science is the discovery of truth, and the proverbial veneration entertained for it by the human mind is a sure indication that truth will be conducive to the real progress of nations and individuals. Every lover of truth is a lover of knowledge. The mind is the grand regulator of the heart; laws of nature are all simple, and are readily comprehended by a mind of ordinary capacity when separately announced. How could it be expected that in the general enthusiasm for useful knowledge medicine should escape, or that its secrets should escape from a scrutiny that has spared nothing. The present century of professional life indicates wonderful advance, and is keeping step with steam, with electricity, with scientific education, and with progress in every department of public interest. When one recalls the wonderful activity in the collateral sciences which are the handmaids of progression, the application of the development of physical sciences to the solution of vital problems, the remarkable development in both normal and pathological histology and histo-chemistry, the great improvements in the construction of instruments and introduction of new methods of investigation, it leads him to think the present century one of very great progress.

SOME EMERGENCIES DEMANDING ABDOMINAL SECTION

was the subject of a paper by DR. J. C. SEXTON, of Rushville, and excited a spirited discussion.

This paper was a critical review of cases coming under the author's personal observation, which had, in his opinion, been improperly treated, and which operation might have saved. He urged the performance of section at once in traumatic perforation. He held that administering opium in these cases is the greatest possible error. He severely criticised the policy of waiting for the subsidence of shock before beginning operation, quoting Dennis, of New York, and Price, of Philadelphia, as supporting his view. The author stated that in one of his cases the patient was "shocked to unconsciousness, pulse imperceptible, scarcely bleeding from a lacerated omentum that protruded from the abdomen," who rallied so promptly upon filling the cavity full of hot water that in ten minutes the anæsthetic was given and operation begun.

The essayist made reference to Dr. McMurtry's famous case of section for perforation of colon and suppurative peritonitis, and said Dr. McMurtry had added another gem to Kentucky's bright crown of surgical glories. The paper added, "This honor might have come to Indiana and Rush County, for the opportunity was present and the situation not grasped."

The diagnosis of appendicitis indicated immediate section in the opinion of the essayist. Senn and Treves do not hold this view, but advise waiting until the interval between attacks. He cited four cases coming under his observation in one year, and said

that authority for the old treatment by opium and blister could not be found in any text-book or journal published in the last five years.

A case of supposed uterine pregnancy was mentioned, and the fact deplored that the abdomen was not opened, as it was clear that the woman bled to death internally.

A case of dystocia from the cicatrix left after a high amputation of the cervix was described, and the doctor held that abdominal amputation of the uterus would have been a better procedure than a high forceps delivery after cutting through the cicatrix.

He condemned the conduct of some who would do nothing themselves, nor allow anything to be done where operation alone could save life. He said we are all willing to subscribe to the doctrine of certain men that there should be "fewer laparotomies by the many and more by the few;" but this dictum does not excuse ignorance of the subject, nor preparation for emergencies demanding prompt action.

BROWN COUNTY ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Meeting May 15, 1890.

The Vice-President, A. M. ELLSBERRY, M.D., in the Chair. R. B. McCALL, M.D., Secretary.

MEMBERS: I. M. Beck, J. H. Williamson, J. B. McClain, R. B. Fee, W. H. Russell, W. W. Ellsberry, Thos. W. Gordon, Y. Stephenson, T. Heaton, J. L. Wyle, W. A. Dixon, W. A. Bivans, A. F. Sidwell, S. B. Sheldon, Wesley Love, J. H. Love, Lee Markley, J. N. Salisbury, W. J. Srofe, A. M. Williamson, C. Jara, M. Ellsberry, Andrew Earhart, T. M. Reede, H. S. Guthrie, J. H. Fritz, Alexander Gilfillen, A. N. Wyle, J. C. Winters, S. C. Gordon and E. R. Bell.

Annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: *President*, Isaac M. Beck; *Vice-President*, R. B. McCall; *Secretary*, R. B. Fee; *Treasurer*, W. W. Ellsberry; *Board of Censors*, J. B. McClain, J. H. Williamson and Wesley Love.

Chair appointed the following permanent committees:

Executive: A. M. Ellsberry, R. B. McCall, R. B. Fee.

Finance: W. W. Ellsberry, Thos. W. Gordon, A. M. Ellsberry.

Ethics: Thos. W. Gordon, W. W. Ellsberry, R. B. McCall.

DR. I. M. BECK opened discussion on

NEURALGIA.

In a practice of sixty-two years I have seen a great deal of this disease. It is found so often associated with rheumatism, in a subacute or chronic form, that many have believed there in some sort of connection, which possibly is only a coincidence. Intermittency, or remittency, points to a malarial cause, as we understand it, and indicates quinine; arsenic may be employed with advantage. For many years, where anæmia is marked, and in chlorotic females, I have confided in soluble citrate of iron, with quinine in combination, or alternately, and with such gratifying results that a change to anything else has never been contemplated.

A twig only may be involved, or the entire trunk; of the former, area of suffering will be circumscribed; of the latter, it will be quite extensive, sometimes occupying half the surface of the body in its manifestations.

Two indications are present, namely, *to subdue or relieve pain* and *to break the habit*; the first is best fulfilled by opiates, anodynes and anæsthetics. Antipyrine and antifebrine have largely supplanted the use of opiates—they are excellent in their way—however, of the two, I am partial to antifebrine. Should there be tenderness of the spine, counter-irritants should be applied, and of these I much prefer fly-patches, as they are more convenient than the ordinary forms of cantharidal plaster sold in the shops. The *habit* is to be broken up by a judicious use of antiperiodics, ferruginous tonics and alteratives—quinine, soluble citrate of iron, and arsenic, with improved hygiene.

DR. J. B. McCLAIN observed that people, and even practitioners, have very vague notions about the nature of the malady, and a lamentably loose and unprecise way of diagnosing it. I am not sure that the so-called relationship between neuralgia and rheumatism has the least foundation in fact. In anæmic states it seems to luxuriate, here I only know that we find the two pathological phases—one called anæmia, the other neuralgia. What the dependence may be, or whether there is any, is by no means clear; yet it must be confessed that the remedies that favorably influence the one, do impress and frequently seem to control the other. I give quinine because there is *distinct periodicity*, iron and arsenic because there is manifest blood impoverishment.

But for many of the miss-called neuralgias that find their way into my office, I have excellent results from the action of a good cathartic, say five or ten grains each of calomel and jalap, which depurates the primæ viæ in a most effective manner, banishing suffering and discomfort and securing a new lease of life. I opine that there is a good deal of nonsense in many of the modern so-called refinements of treatment for this and other diseases.

DR. R. B. FEE: Quinine helps in neuralgia by augmenting arterial tension, iron and arsenic by improving the nutritive processes. The doctor preferred not to occupy the time in the discussion of mere theories. He called attention to the value of laxatives, and particularly to flushing of the colon as now practiced by many of the best physicians of the country, as an effective means, in many cases, of removing the suffering and discomfort complained of.

DR. W. H. RUSSELL would first learn if patient were syphilitic, scorbutic, anæmic, malarial or mercurialized, and would shape the treatment accordingly, so as to meet and combat leading indication, which he believed stands in a causative to the trouble. Mercuric poisoning would suggest the iodides; syphilis, mercury and the iodides; anæmia, iron and arsenic; malaria, quinine, iron and arsenic.

DR. A. M. ELLSBERRY remarked: I know from experience that neuralgia is a very practical sort of a malady, and one which is apt to make its presence felt.

My treatment is a very simple, practical one—quinine, iron, arsenic, good food, good hygiene, not too much medicine. There is certainly a causative dependence of neuralgia on malaria. Once I had Indiana ague, now more than thirty years ago, and had it bad, too—but what's more germane to the point, nearly ever since I have been in partnership with the subject of our talk, which never fails to come around for a share of the dividends. I have no new theory to advance, though I would like to make the inquiry: Do those infinitesimal, microscopic entities of vitalized activity, called *microbes*, possess some kind of a telegraphic or telephonic arrangement whereby they can

communicate with each other; for now I have a sharp pain in ear or jaw, and, instantly, with the quickness of thought, there is a lightning-like stroke in the toe or some other remote part? Keep the bowels open, drink a pint of cold water, and attend regularly to the calls of nature, and the doctor will have fewer cases to treat.

DR. R. B. McCALL said: Neuralgia is a type of indefiniteness; neuralgia is pain—all pain, however, is not neuralgic. Pain in the track of a nerve not traceable to any external cause, paroxysmal and unaccompanied by febrile movement, is neuralgia. When you find a demonstrable cause, you take the case from the catalogue of neuralgia and tack a name to it—a specific name. Neuralgias are superficial, or deep seated. Difference in character of pain is differential; superficial neuralgias are sharp, cutting, lancinating; visceralgias, dull, boring. Symptoms of neuralgia, and of rheumatism, are frequently manifest in the same case, yet without dependence, though they may modify or aggravate mutually; pain and the tender points of Valleix evidencing the presence of the one; articular soreness, immobility and friction the other. How much of the painful manifestation in malaria, in anæmia, in syphilis, and in conditions resulting from metallic poisoning, may be truly said to be neuralgic? In an uncertain quantity we must not confound the aches and pains properly belonging to those maladies and misname them something else. When the nerve suffering is plainly traceable to one of those, it is manifestly a misapplication of the term to call it neuralgia—all pain is not neuralgic *sui generis*. It would be an endless task to trace out the disease in all its multiform relations, and without practical value; however, it may be mentioned that superficial neuralgias are unilateral: that they are symmetrical when corresponding areas of both sides are consecutively involved; that deep-seated and superficial may alternate; that occasionally cervico-occipital neuralgia merges in hyperæsthesia of one-half of the body, and that sciatica in a small percentage of cases develops anæsthesia of one entire half of the body. As to treatment, there remains little to be added.

Present suffering must be relieved; to accomplish which I can say nothing better, in a general sense, than antipyrine; it promptly relieves most hemicranias. The exceptional instances demand chloral hydrate, with bromide of potassium, or chloral hydrate 5, 10, or 15 grs., and morphine sulphas $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., combined. Antipyrine, antifebrine, or a combination of cannabis Indica, morphine and belladonna, may be relied on in cervico-occipital neuralgias, in intercostal neuralgias, in lumbar and abdominal neuralgias. In lumbar and abdominal neuralgia much benefit has followed the faithful use of salicylate of cinchonidine in quite large doses, supplemented, or not, by moderate doses of Hall's solution of strychnine. Antifebrine and chloralamide promise to develop larger fields of usefulness; the first as an analgesic; the last as a hypnotic. To the practitioner, each individual case must suggest an outline of the management to be adopted. Anæmia, iron, arsenic, cod-liver oil, electricity; malaria, quinine, Fowler's solution, strychnine, mineral acids; syphilis, mercurials, iodide of potassium, syrup of iodide of potassium, syrup iodide of iron, salicylate of mercury by hypodermic injection.

MILLER (*Med. Record*) contributes another instance of the transmission of scarlatina by milk. Two chil-

dren of a dairyman suffered from this disease. Twenty-four cases occurred shortly after, all reported within four days, and all in persons who had drank milk from this dairy. The incubation was less than twenty-four hours, and the first symptoms were intense pain in the stomach and bowels, excessive vomiting and profuse diarrhoea. After this the fever usually ran a mild course, and no deaths ensued.

INTUBATION has become an established procedure in membranous croup. Baldwin (*Columbus Med. Jour.*) tabulates forty-one cases operated upon in and about Columbus. Sixteen recovered and twenty-five died. The average age of those who recovered was five and a quarter years; of those who died, four and two-fifths years. Of twenty tracheotomies for croup but one was successful. Dr. Baldwin also describes a case in which a laryngeal papilloma was absorbed by the pressure of the intubation tube; and another in which the same instrument gave great relief in tubercular laryngitis.

PACKARD (*Med. Record*) details the case of an infant in whom convulsions occurred, that were attributed to the milk of a worried mother. A wet-nurse was provided, and, under appropriate treatment, mother and child improved rapidly. When the mother resumed the nursing, however, the convulsions recurred in a worse form. The child's head rotated to the right; there was conjugate deviation of the eyes to the right, with flexing and spasms of the left arm and hand, and drawing up of the left corner of the mouth. The spasms lasted but a few seconds, and were said to have occurred one hundred times in a day. Recovery finally ensued, after a wet-nurse had been provided.

CULTURES OBTAINED FROM VACCINE VIRUS.—Dr. Ernst gave results of recent investigations in cultures of vaccine virus by Dr. Martin, in the laboratory of which Dr. Ernst had charge. Cultures were made February 13, from a vaccine vesicle. February 20, a calf was inoculated—typical results. February 27, another calf inoculated—typical results. February 25, second generation from culture of February 15, and March 5, third culture. Inoculations with these cultures gave typical results. The fifth generation gave a like typical result in calves. Two children had also been inoculated with success. One had been afterward inoculated with ordinary virus, but without success, showing the culture virus was identical in action with the ordinary, as it was in appearances.—*Medical Record*.

In a discussion upon tuberculosis at the meeting of the Association of American Physicians, Shakespeare spoke earnestly against the heredity of phthisis. It was contagious and infectious; the bacilli in the secretions and excretions of those affected should be destroyed, and the well should avoid as much as possible associating with the sick. Rigid inspection of meat and milk was a necessity. He favored special hospitals for consumptives.

Trudeau also advocated the special hospital as better for patient and for community.

Johnson found patients did better in the Western deserts, where neither animal or plant life flourished, and hence the bacillus became inert, rather than in health resorts where consumptives congregated and the sputa were not destroyed.

These views appeared to be unanimously held at the meeting.

The Times and Register

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

New York and Philadelphia, May 31, 1890.

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D., Managing Editor.

THE TIMES AND REGISTER,
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DOCTOR'S INVENTIONS.

COMMENTING upon the statement that the discoverer of antipyrin had realized a fortune from it, one of our contemporaries states that he knows of many good doctors who did not use this drug during the influenza epidemic, because it was handled by a monopoly.

Monopolies are repugnant to the spirit of republicanism; and we fully agree with our friends in objecting to them on principle. But there are monopolies of diverse sort and nature; and all are not equally bad. When a learned member of our profession publishes a book, he has it copyrighted; and enjoys, during that period, a monopoly of the profits arising from the sale of the work. Nobody objects to this, and, even in the centers of medical Phariseism, the holder of a copyright walks with head erect. If the product of his cerebration materializes in the shape of an instrument, a brace or a battery, this same Phariseism interdicts the direct and open monopoly by the inventor. It says: "You must not hold a patent in your own name. You can let your son or your brother patent the thing, and arrange privately with him to give you the profits; and, no matter how glaring the subterfuge, you fulfil the letter of the law, and your place in the synagogue is assured. If you will not stoop to this mode of action, or wink at the perilous proximity to perjury when one person swears he is the inventor of a machine which is in all but some unimportant trifle the work of another, you must take the consequences in professional ostracism." The whole system of medical ethics is incongruous with the environment of the profession. In no other case is the man who employs his time and devotes his brain to the development of some valuable product, expected to hand it over to those who have been meanwhile spending their time in idleness or dissipation. To harmonize matters, the professional class should be salaried officers of the State. The result of the present misfit system is to compel poor men to keep out of the profession, or else to set a premium on skill in evading the spirit of the law, while obeying it outwardly. Morally and legally, the discoverer of antipyrin had a right to a fair profit upon it. Warburg gave his tincture to the world,

and died poor. Many another has enriched the profession with the results of his labor, and received no other reward than neglect and contempt, because he was not *smart* enough to find an under-hand way of reaping his profit.

The professional idea is beautiful. It raises the physician out of the slough of selfish greed in which mankind wallows. It sets him apart as one whose avocation is that of a priest; who is lifted up above the motives that actuate the common run of men, and whose life is devoted to the good of his race. But, in the loftiest aspirations of the human heart, there is a string which still restrains us to the influence of the earth. "Art is divine, the artist human." The priest may speak as with the tongue of an angel, but he still has a belly to be filled; and the doctor may go among the sick and afflicted like a messenger from a better world; leaving peace and comfort wherever he goes; but his rent-day comes around quite as it does with common folks; his grocer tacks an extra cent per pound on the doctor's coffee, because he wears good clothes and rides in a carriage. Whether we will or not, the necessities of life hold us down to its stern realities; that the means of living must be earned and collected, or we die.

There is evidently a feeling growing up in the profession that the law forbidding physicians to patent their inventions should be altered. It is practically ignored to-day. Many physicians have secured patents, and no notice has been taken of their transgression. Their membership in societies remains undisturbed; their papers appear in our best journals. They are certainly respected as highly as their fellows; for it is not possible for human nature to think less favorably of blunt, straightforward honesty and the claiming of one's moral and legal rights, than of evasion and subterfuge.

THE ADDRESS ON MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DAVIS' address appears in full in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, for May 24. There was nothing new in the address, to those who are familiar with Dr. Davis' decided views upon alcohol and antipyretics, and yet he presents his aspect of these questions with a force that commands attention. When he objects to the reckless or routine use of these articles, he carries with him the approval of most practical clinicians; but when he condemns them altogether, he voices prejudice. That fever does not constitute the disease is doubtless true; but yet the degree of fever is our best guide in judging of the severity of any given case, and constitutes in itself a definite danger, acting directly upon the brain, leaving its traces in the tissues, and capable of being rendered less harmful by direct antagonism with cold. Medicine is not a mere matter of statistics, and if even one only out of a series of cases die, yet is there still an individual reason why that one case died. Hood's assertion that the fevers treated since the introduction of the new antipyretics are not thereby shortened, proves nothing; the varying results of their varied uses give us the evidence we seek.

Nature's processes do not always show a happy balancing of means to the end. Compensating hypertrophy is apt to become excessive; the cicatrix of a burn may twist the head awry; that of an intestinal ulcer cause impermeable stricture. Fever may be nature's mode of ridding the body of noxæ, and yet by its excess be the direct cause of death. The enfeebling of the heart by hemorrhage may be the final cause of the cessation of the bleeding; and yet the application of a ligature is generally considered safer. We deprecate the routine employment of alcohol in fevers, and, in truth, rarely find it advisable to give it, even in pneumonia or typhoid fever. But we would not look upon any man as a safe practitioner who expresses his conviction that it should never be given in these diseases. Tartar emetic, in large doses, is not usually thought of in connection with typhoid fever, but we are firmly convinced that it saved the life of one patient, and that we have never met another case in which it was admissible. In fact, it is the case, always the case, and not the disease, which one has to treat; and the physician must stand ready to follow his case into whatever therapeutic paths it may lead him. The physician who refuses to use alcohol in any circumstances, stands on the same grounds as the homœopathist.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

THE question of prostitution, in its bearing upon the people, and in its relation to the law, is of vital importance to the community at large, and of extreme interest to the profession from hygienic and medico-legal aspects. That prostitution is an evil no one will deny, and that it is an evil which, to all appearances, it is impossible to entirely eradicate, is an assertion which will likewise hold its ground. The question, however, around which seems to center the greatest proportion of interest at present, is not as to the right or the wrong of the matter, but is, whether or not the actual good resulting from the measures which have been adopted by some portions of our own and other lands for the restriction of the ill-omened vocation, with the ultimate object of minimizing the prevalence of venereal disorders, balances the evils consequent upon the legal countenancing of a truly illegitimate calling? Does the open recognition of crime, and the legal permission of the education of a class of criminals which cannot but be extremely obnoxious and distasteful to the law-abiding community, result in any good which cannot be secured in any other way, by measures less extreme? This is the mooted point.

"Of two evils, choose the least," is the cry of those who advocate such a course. "Prostitution will exist, do what we can to banish it from the land, and if unrestricted by legislation, will result in the wide-spreading of syphilis, with all of its attendant horrors, together with the gonorrhœal vice, which in its ultimate sequelæ, is even more loathsome and dangerous. By proper legal restriction, enforcing a weekly, monthly, or quarterly examination into the health and cleanliness of these prostitutes, these dangers can be, and are, reduced to the minimum. By careful

legislation alone, can we arrive at anything like a satisfactory solution to the unpleasant and yet all-important matter." Such is the argument advanced by the promulgators of this method of dealing with the subject, who seem to think that the end has been reached, and that any other measure towards the accomplishment of the desired object will be out of the question.

Many objections, however, can be raised to this method of dealing with the matter. Is it absolutely necessary to choose a lesser evil to avoid a greater one? May not even stricter measures than those already adopted be enforced, which, though primarily raising a violent hue and cry from the abettors of any participation in the crime, will finally result in an absolute crushing out of a vice which is an odium to whatever community upon which it preys and which it contaminates?

A simple enumeration of a few of the evils springing from this legal recognizance of prostitution, will avail to show the immorality and instability of such a course. In the first place, from the legal point of view itself, what can but be the outcome of such winking at crime by the myrmidons of the law? Give but one such avenue of escape from the clutches of the law, and crime, in its multitudinous aspects, will raise the cry of a precedent, and claim a right where, legally, there should be none. Too late then to urge that two wrongs will never make a right. Here is one of the greatest of resultant evils, not to speak of the physical infirmities and absolute physical wreck resulting to those engaged in the nefarious business, as shown by the early development in them of neurasthenia, uterine, ovarian and tubal disorders, and by their frequent early demise. And even more disastrous and deplorable is the effect of such a system upon the community at large, as evinced by the utter depravity of morals, which necessarily follows such wholesale disregard of the laws of health and propriety. Have we not thus briefly grouped together enough of resultant evils to more than overbalance the little good which is claimed for this system as arising from a restriction in the ravages of but one class of disorders?

While acknowledging, then, the vast strides which legislation has made in the right direction, and admitting the good that has resulted therefrom, we still feel that we are as yet far from the attainment of our purpose, and, moreover, that only can that purpose be furthered still more by another stride equally as vast, by which *all* legal recognizance will be abolished, and the crime, as such, punished as severely as such a crime merits. The first inclination towards such a step we feel has been shown recently by our municipal authorities in the posting before all houses within our community, in which this illegal vocation is plied, a red lantern—most appropriately a danger signal, as warning not only of physical, but of mental and moral danger as well. May the good work continue, and may it be sustained by all who would lay any claim to the name of philanthropist and humanitarian.—D.

WHOOPING-COUGH prevails in Auburn, Me.

Annotations.

A GOOD deal of unnecessary complaint is being made about certain questions addressed to physicians by the census officials. Nobody need answer these, unless he is willing; and it is to be presumed that every physician knows where to draw the line between the giving of information which will be of value to the public, and the betrayal of professional confidence. Let us not hinder the work by factious opposition.

SAD WORDS.

IF our indulgent readers will pardon the paraphrase on the touching verses, we venture to say that to the original writer:

The saddest words of tongue or pen,
Are words for words that should have been.

In a note to the *N. Y. Med. Times*, one of its contributors mildly and sorrowfully suggests that when the compositor or the proof-reader substituted *rectum* for *victim*, in his article, the point was irrevocably lost.

In our own journal, strange substitutions also occasionally creep in. One of our assistant editors, whose chirography is not his strongest point, was lately astonished at seeing, on one occasion, the word *prophecies* for *proboscis*, in an annotation; and, on another, *inflowing* for *imploing*.

THE *Kansas City Medical Index* devotes an editorial to the subject of circulation of medical journals. We would suggest our valued contemporary to base his calculations on data more reliable than those furnished by an advertising agency. We are not aware of this firm's authority for the circulation given to this journal, which is simply that of one out of the four journals whose combination makes up that of THE TIMES AND REGISTER. We desire to add that this journal does not take advertising matter from any agency, to be paid by space in that agency's publications; while, in our dealings with advertisers, we prefer to deal directly with our customers. For these reasons we do not look for, or get, fair treatment in the matter of circulation or patronage, excepting from agencies whose standing is too high to permit of their being influenced by such considerations.

ALTITUDINOUS AIMS.

THE enterprising California State Medical Society thinks of taking part in the World's Fair, at Chicago. At its late meeting, the President suggested that (1) they have a large papier mache model of the State, illustrative of its physical geography, and showing forests, water-courses, altitudes, and game; or, (2), to offer a prize of \$500 for the best article descriptive of the climate of California. The President remarks that this pamphlet should be as "reliable as Euclid and as entertaining as Don Quixote;" but, although the climate of California is doubtless an attractive and interesting subject, we fear that the essayists will find great difficulty in meeting the President's requirements. If, however, a proper effort is made to bring the mind of the reader into harmonious relations with the subject, by infusing into his vital fluids somewhat of the vital forces of the soil, transmuted into the products of its vineyards, the experiment may not be wholly unsuccessful.

JAPANESE DENTISTRY.

ONE of the pioneers of dentistry in Japan is proof of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention." It seems that a professor of fencing, some five hundred years ago, finding that in the pursuit of his regular vocation teeth were frequently knocked out, broken off, or otherwise maltreated, took upon himself the task of repairing these injuries as much as possible. From replacing broken crowns (tooth) with artificial ones of wood or wax, and pulling with his fingers loosened teeth, he proceeded, by easy steps, to manufacture artificial dentures, and at last found himself transformed from the professor of a maiming art into the practitioner of a healing science.

The method of tooth extraction, as performed by this professor and his successors, would hardly appeal favorably to a modern aching cuspid or molar. If the dentist, by the aid of a piece of paper, could pull the tooth with his thumb and finger, all well and good; but if he could not, a mallet and a small stick of wood solved the difficulty. The thrice-sensitive tooth was thumped this way and that, until it was loose enough to be drawn out in this decidedly primitive manner.

ARSENICAL poisoning is probably much more frequent than the published reports indicate. Dr. A. G. Young, Secretary of the Maine State Board of Health, recently suffered from illness which baffled his advisers, until an analysis of the wall paper showed it to contain large quantities of arsenic. Removal to another room brought about quick recovery.

An interesting question arises, as to how much arsenic is really taken up through the lungs to produce symptoms of poisoning. In administering this drug by the stomach, the dose is generally taken after meals, and some portion is probably rendered insoluble by iron in the food, so that the actual quantity absorbed is uncertain and variable. When given on an empty stomach, much smaller doses are required; and even half a drop of Fowler's solution has given rise to toxic symptoms. The question as to whether these small doses are as efficient therapeutically as the larger, has never been definitely settled. It would seem a priori that a dose which is toxic if given before meals should at least equal a much larger, but not toxic, dose after eating; but clinical experience points the other way.

THE SANITARY VALUE OF SLACK WATER

J. M. SAFFORD publishes, in the *Tennessee State Board of Health Bulletin*, a paper upon the influence of slack water navigation upon the public health. Slack waters form a series of pools in the course of a stream. The water is not stagnant, as in a pond, but the flow is regulated by the supply; the level remaining near the same point at all times. By this means, the uncovering of areas usually under water, and the occasional flooding of low lands usually dry, are in some measure prevented. Low, marshy spots near the stream are also covered; and from all these it results that the most fruitful sources of malaria are shut off.

If the water be used for drinking purposes, the slack waters act as subsiding reservoirs; and, as fresh water plants grow more luxuriantly in them than in the shallow and rapid current of the natural channel, the water is purified by the action of both these agencies. Flushing is accomplished by heavy rains, and by the spring freshets.

Analysis of the river and well waters at Zanesville, by Dr. Culbertson, showed that the river water was beyond comparison the purest; and the same writer states that the death-rate from malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoea is now less than it was in 1869.

Along the Shenango Valley the abandonment of the Erie Canal, and letting-out of the slack waters, has resulted in a wide-spread prevalence of malaria, which has not disappeared after ten years, though the type of the disease has been somewhat modified. Here, low tracts were uncovered which had for many years been under water, accumulating mud, laden with organic matter in abundance. The river water was not used for drinking, and the ague arose from emanations from the soil.

AN EFFECTIVE PUNISHMENT.

THE President of the California State Medical Society advises, in order to prevent the breeding of criminals, the castration of "idiots, those who commit—or attempt to commit—rape, wife-beaters, murderers, and some classes of the insane." If such mode of punishment should come into vogue, we feel confident that wife-beating at least would grow rapidly and markedly less. The interests of the human race would undoubtedly be subserved, were castration to be substituted for imprisonment, in a variety of cases. The heredity of crime is far better established than that of cancer or of tuberculosis. In the whole class of confirmed criminals, the substitution of castration for long terms of imprisonment would be a protection to future generations, while much less expensive to the State; and, we believe, the prospect of such a punishment would have a much greater effect in deterring from crime than those now in vogue. We have heard the singular objection to this method of punishing crime, that society has no right to inflict it. The right to cut off a man's head for murder assuredly implies the right to remove less vital members for crimes of lesser magnitude. In the case of wife-beating, the punishment is out of proportion to the gravity of the offense. There are, we regret to say it, cases in which a wife richly deserves a beating.

THE CHIGGER.

THIS insect, variously dubbed "chigger," "jigger," "red bug," "harvest mite," and "harvest bug," is about ready for the summer campaign. According to Whelpley (*Cinn. Med. News*), this troublesome parasite is confined to the Mississippi Valley, and manifests a marked predilection for the flesh of humanity, a weakness which its favorites by no means reciprocate. The chigger is found on all kinds of vegetation, but principally on blackberry bushes, and, as soon as given half a chance, transfers itself to the garments of some passer-by, and thence, by rapid stages, to one of the tenderer portions of the victim's anatomy. The axillæ, pubes, and inside of the thighs are the usual points of preference, although the parasite, if pressed for time, does not disdain to begin burrowing into the skin at any place.

Within a few hours the animal will have buried itself completely in the integument. The best method of removal is to locate the insect by the aid of a small magnifying glass, and to remove it with the point of a needle; the sore may be treated with a mixture of carbolic acid and glycerine, though fat, salt pork grease is a very common home remedy.

Some persons are never troubled by the chigger,

nor are the natives assaulted so violently as new comers, the chigger's appetite seeming soon to be cloyed by flesh of home production, and to be most stimulated by integument that has about it a strictly foreign flavor.

Letters to the Editor.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ABUSE OF NARCOTICS?

IN the *Pharmaceutical Record* of May 19, the editor again raises his voice against the sale of narcotics, also giving the views of Mr. I. D. Crawford, ex-President of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, which are so forcible that I quote the latter portion entire:

"We are not responsible for the forming of the habit that is dragging so many of the best people of our land down to destruction, but we are responsible for dealing out to them the means of indulging in that habit. Let us not turn our places of business, in which should be found the panaceas for the ills of life, into gilded dens where danger lurks, and from which poisonous streams flow out to corrupt and demoralize the community. We are prostituting an honorable calling, and are bringing down on our heads condemnation which is not undeserved. For the sake of humanity, let us take a firm stand against this evil, and discountenance it henceforth and forever."

Mr. Crawford says that the druggists are not responsible for the formation of the opium or morphine habit. To what or to whom shall we charge it? Heredity, environment, worry, undue strain, either in business or social life; pain, long continued and unbearable, are doubtless some of the causes leading to its acquirement, but I wish to ask if the physician is not largely at fault in either the unwise or unnecessary administration of the drug, when other and milder remedies would have sufficed? I could cite case after case which was directly attributable to such a cause. Given, a case of pain, the cause of which may be comparatively insignificant, but the discomfort for the time being great; a dysmenorrhœa, for instance, opium, in some of its forms, is administered, ease procured, and, at the next period, the patient, knowing the remedy, obtains it from the too-easy-conscienced druggist, and further, finding that it brings on a very pleasant and happy frame of mind in other conditions as well, the habit is established before the victim is aware of the danger, when it is often too late to escape.

That this is no fancy sketch is too well known to admit of controversy. Opium is one of our most highly useful drugs, and it is not against its legitimate use that I write, but to urge upon the profession great caution against its too frequent and ill-advised administration. Especially does this apply to the recent graduate in medicine, with his new hypodermic syringe, although I incline to the opinion that the habit in question is rarely contracted in this way, compared with its administration by the mouth.

One of the most harmful, and at the same time a very useful form of laudanum, is what is known as McMunn's Elixir. Harmful, because of its claim to be harmless; useful, on account of its careful preparation, being very frequently prescribed. The laity use it largely, considering it less injurious than laudanum, at the same time being more elegant. The deodorized tincture of opium of the United States Pharmacopœia corresponds very nearly with its strength

and appearance, and is preferred by many physicians who, very properly, do not wish to countenance proprietary preparations, although "McMunn's," in many parts of our country, has almost become a standard article.

There is another source of the evil under consideration, and that is that many of the patent medicines on the market contain large quantities of opium in some of its forms, notably certain cough syrups, pain relievers, soothing syrups, etc., etc., and it seems to the writer that if the druggists wish to clear their skirts of all blame they ought to refuse to sell patents known to contain opium or morphine in appreciable quantities. This might bring up the question of patent or proprietary medicines generally, but I shall not stop to discuss that subject at this time. Neither do I need to give statistics regarding the enormous consumption of opium in this country. The evil is a great one, and should command our earnest attention, whilst as physicians we should exercise great caution regarding prescribing or administering opium in its derivatives, so that we may be able conscientiously and honestly to say: "We are not responsible."

I shall illustrate this subject by the report of a single typical case out of many that have come under my observation.

Miss —, aged eighteen, a brunette, being on a visit to one of my families, was taken ill, and I was hastily summoned, and found the young lady in the early stages of her monthly period, and apparently suffering considerable pain. She at once asked for a hypodermic injection of morphine, to which I objected. She stated that at home the family physician always gave her morphine at such times, it being the only remedy that gave relief. I again declined to use the drug, assuring her that some other agent would bring comfort, suggesting hot applications, a sitz-bath, etc.; but these were so troublesome, when a simple puncture in the arm would bring such comfort. I then gave, by the mouth, one pearl of valerianic ether [Vial], repeating the dose in fifteen minutes, and in half an hour she was asleep. In one hour another was given, and, during the night, repeated once again, which carried her through the course without further trouble.

The danger of the morphine habit was strongly presented to the patient and friends, and, I think, fully understood by them. A vial of the pearls was sent to the family at a later date, and I recently heard from them, to the effect that one pearl, taken early in the period, was sufficient to give full relief—all expressing profound gratitude for being delivered from the necessity of resorting to morphine; and, if the pearls should lose their efficacy, some other rational line of treatment will be adopted, doubtless galvanic applications, which I should have preferred to the valerianic ether, as being curative rather than palliative; but, with young girls, I generally resort to other means first.

In this connection, I will say that I have had the same good effect from the use of valerianic ether in other conditions, notably nervous diarrhoea.

It seems to the writer, that opium and alcohol should be not only less freely prescribed and dispensed, but that much more stringent laws regulating the same should not only be enacted, but enforced!

WM. H. WALLING, M.D.

2005 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"THE position of Health Officer should be a career, not an episode."

Book Reviews.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CONSUMPTION. By G. W. HAMBLETON, M.D. New York: M. D. C. Hodges, 47 Lafayette Place, 1890. Fact and Theory Papers, No. 1.

In this paper the President of the Polytechnic Physical Development Society of Great Britain treats of this important subject from the stand-point of the scientific gymnast.

ELECTRICITY IN THE DISEASES OF WOMEN. By G. BETTON MASSEY, M.D. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. F. A. Davis, Publisher, Philadelphia and London, 1890.

The demand for a second edition of this work, in but little more than a year from the appearance of the first, shows the favorable estimation in which it is held by the profession.

THE MARINE CLIMATE OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST, AND ITS RELATION TO PHTHISIS. By P. C. REMONDINO, M.D., President of the Board of Health, City of San Diego.

We commend this little pamphlet to our readers, as containing valuable information upon a subject now attracting attention. Dr. Remondino is in a position to give just the data needed by any physician who is sending patients to California, and has treated his subject with unusual skill.

WOOD'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MONOGRAPHS. Vol. VI., No. 2, May, 1890. Wm. Wood & Co., Publishers, 56 and 58 Lafayette Place, New York.

This volume contains the following: Insanity at the Puerperal, Climacteric, and Lactational Periods, by William Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.; Treatment of Diseases of Women by Massage, by Dr. Robert Ziegenspeck, Munich; The Treatment of Internal Derangements of the Knee-joint by Operation, by Herbert W. Allingham, F.R.C.S.; The Idiopathic Enlargements of the Heart, by Dr. Oscar Fraentzel, Berlin.

INTERCOLONIAL MEDICAL CONGRESS OF AUSTRALASIA. Transactions of Second Session, held in Melbourne, Victoria, January, 1889. Published under the direction of the Literary Committee. Melbourne: Stillwell & Co., Printers, 195 A Collins Street, 1889. Paper, pp. 1029.

This bulky volume contains, besides an account of the meeting, one hundred and seventy-eight papers upon medical subjects. Some of these are valuable, others quite the reverse. The diseases peculiar to the country naturally receive a good deal of attention, and these papers are exceedingly interesting. Phthisis, typhoid fever, hydatid disease, and leprosy are prominent among the subjects treated. The volume is illustrated by a number of charts and cuts, and by fifteen photographs, the latter illustrating an operation for club-foot, cretinism, and ichthyosis.

Topical Treatment of Diphtheria, and Chemical Solution of the Membrane. By A. W. Nelson, M.D., New London, Conn.

Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association. Third Session, held at Boston, Mass., 1889. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Published by the Association, 1889.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, and Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Camden, N. J.: F. F. Patterson, Printer, 1890.

Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Third Series, Volume the Eleventh. Philadelphia: Printed for the College, 1889. With this volume is bound the William F. Jenks' Prize Essay, on "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," by John Strahan, M.D.

The Medical Digest.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

Translated by CHAS. D. SPIVAK, M.D.

DR. FEINBURG reported before the St. Petersburg Medical Society, two cases of general idiopathic itching during labor. These cases are of such rare occurrence that such authorities as Hildebrand and Zweifel deny their existence. The husband of one suspected syphilis and applied to Dr. F., but a thorough examination revealed no cause for this attack. The first attack lasted for four days, and ceased by itself. The second case was a nervous woman who had two abortions, both accompanied by a general itching. (*Vratch*, No. 8). Dr. Krastilevski writes a letter to the editor (*Vratch*, No. 14), in which he confirms the statement of Dr. Feinburg by a case of his own. His case was a fifteenth gravida, and she had this general itching during all her labors. It commenced, generally, about seven days before labor, and lasted two or three days after labor, in the latter period being accompanied by a burning sensation in the palms and especially in the soles. Dr. K. used the following lotion with success:

R.—Acid carbolici 3j.
Glycerini 3j.
Alcohol 3vj.

DR. ROSECHININ reported to the St. Petersburg Medical Society the results of his experiments with the injection of Brown-Séquard's elixir, prepared of the testicles and spermatic cords of a porpoise. The first experiment was made on an old dog, which could not get up from the rug. After the first injection the dog got up and devoured, with great relish, a large piece of meat. After the fourth injection, all the animal's functions returned. Encouraged by the first result, he tried it on an old man of sixty-eight years, who, after an attack of pleuro-pneumonia, was completely exhausted. Injections were made twice a week. After the eighth injection, even the sexual appetite returned. Second case, fifty-eight years old. Somnolent and apathetic, the result of a severe glycosuria (52.9 per cent. of sugar in the urine). After the first injection, the somnolence and apathy lessened, and after the fourth the patient felt relieved. The third experiment was Dr. R. himself, who suffers from glycosuria, and had favorable results. He had in all fifteen cases with more or less good results. In one case it stopped the tremors of a masseur in five injections; in another returned the sexual function to a man of forty years. A ninety-year-old man who had to be carried, now walks the streets. Dr. R. summarizes the therapeutic action of spermin as follows: It raises cardiac activity, improves digestion and assimilation, tones up the system, and excites the cerebral functions.

DR. KOLBOSENKO, in his "Therapeutic Notes," suggests (1) *warming*, as a popular remedy for those overcome by stove gas. The author has witnessed many good results in such cases from warm application to the whole body, and especially to the head.

(2) He is convinced of the poisonous action of creoline. A patient, suffering with chronic metritis, complicated by a subacute parametritis and perimetritis, was treated for a month with creoline internally, two minims five times only, and for two weeks a daily injection of water one pound, and eight to ten drops of creoline, at the same time vaginal irrigations were made, morning and evening, with five pounds of water and a teaspoonful of creoline (about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.).

Soon the depression of the heart was developed, pulse slowed and dicrotic, somnolence, all of which disappeared when the use of creoline was discontinued. All this time the excreta, etc., had the odor of creoline.

(3) The author has observed in badly nourished and anæmic children a speedy and great improvement following vaccination. The author thinks that the febrile state which follows vaccination stimulates assimilation of nutrition.

(4) The author has tried the collodion salicylate for bunions and corns, and has found it to be effective. The composition is:

R.—Salicylic acid,
Lactic acid āā gm. v.
Collodion gm. xl.

—*Russkaya Medicina*; *Vratch*, No. 14.

LAKER and Targler have described, under the name of perverted sexual appetite in woman, such a state where complete satisfaction in existing normal appetite is attained not in coition but in onanism. Dr. Loiman, a practitioner in Frazesbad, says that such a state as described by Laker is not rare at all. He gives the following history of a case: Mrs. S., menses at thirteen years, married at nineteen. In the presence of her husband she complained of "whites." In a week she returned, and having examined her and found the bright red discoloration of the labia minora, he suspected onanism, and asked her about it. She confessed, and told her tale of woe as follows:

When ten years old she was placed in a monastery, where, about two years later her companions taught her to practice onanism. Returning home she came in contact with many boys, but, fearing the consequences, she contented herself with mutual onanism. She married, but was greatly disappointed when she found no pleasure in the matrimonial embrace. She became pregnant, and procured artificial abortion. Coition was a curse to her, and as she ascribed this state to the impotence of her husband, she tried other men, with the same sad result, so that she practices onanism even now.

Another case: Thirty-eight years old. Menses at seventeen, married at twenty. Had eight children, all living, and led a happy life. Husband died, and, a year or so after, she commenced to practice onanism, which had a deleterious influence on her health. She induced a young student of eighteen, living in her house, to have a sexual intercourse; but this did not satisfy her, and she ascribed it to his *greenness*, and tried other men, with the same result, and had to resort to onanism.

Loiman thinks that onanism in woman has the same effect as in man. It is known that those addicted to onanism, practice it even after they marry. Dr. Loiman knows a wigmaker, fifty years old, who has several children, who continues to practice onanism. Dr. Loiman thinks the best treatment for such cases is constitutional and dietetic; the local having no effect whatever.

—*Therap. Monatsschr.*; *Vratch*, No. 14.

DR. ZHBANOV collected very interesting data concerning Russian medical journalism. He gives a list of all the journals that have ever been published in Russia, their programmes, names of the editors, period of existence, price and other interesting information.

Origin.—The first medical journal appeared in 1792 under the name of *Saukt-peterburgskaya Vratchelnaya Viydomosti* (*St. Petersburg Medical Annals*) and existed till 1794; from 1801 till 1810 appeared 1; in the second decade, 1; in the third, 3; in the fourth, 3; in the fifth, 2; in the sixth, 7; in the seventh, 13; in the

eight, 12; in the ninth (1880-1890), 38, almost 50 per cent. of all the journals that were published. The journal *Drukh Zdraviya* (the *Friend of Health*) is the first in longevity, having attained the age of thirty-seven years before it expired (1833-1870).

Period of Existence.—Forty-five organs have ceased to appear, and 32 are published yet. At present, in their first year, 3 journals; in second, 6; in third, 1; in fourth, 3; in fifth, 1; in sixth, 3; in seventh, 2; in eighth, 2; in ninth, 1; in tenth, 2; in eleventh, 1; in fourteenth, 1; in sixteenth, 1; in seventeenth, 1; in twenty-fifth, 1; in twenty-eighth, 1; in thirtieth, 1; in thirty-third, 1; in thirty-eighth, 1. All the journals together exist 324 years, on the average 10.25 years each of them. The government journals (*Voyeum Medicinski Journal*, etc., in all 3) have an average of 28.25 years; of societies 15.75; individual enterprise 5.64.

The journals that have existed and gone had 356 years in common, average 7.5.

Places of Publication.—In St. Petersburg, 51; Moscow, 15; Kieff, 3 (of which one was published afterwards in Warsaw); in Bryansk, Voronez, Kazan, Kerch, Lipetz, Novgorod, Pyatigorsk, Ryazan, Glaviansk, Tiflis, Kharkoff and Chernigoff, 1 in each.

Of the 32 existing now, 18 are published in St. Petersburg, 4 in Moscow, and 10 in other cities.

Intervals of Publication.—One journal three times a week; 1 journal twice a week; 20 journals once a week; 5 journals in two weeks; 30 journals once a month; 5 journals once in two months; 4 journals once in three months; 4 journals once in four months; 10 journals at no definite period.

Publishers.—Twelve by various governmental institutions; 17 by societies and universities; 17 by professors, and 35 individual enterprises.

Contents.—Strictly scientific, 57; popular scientific, 8; popular, 17; references, 5.

Specialties.—General medicine, 36; hygiene and popular medicine, 11; ophthalmology and water cure, 4 each; medico-pedagogical, psychiatry, surgery, mid-wifery, internal diseases, therapy, pharmacy and zemsko-medicine, 2 each; dentistry, 1.

Causes of Discontinuation of Forty-nine Journals.—Change in the editorship and programme, 10; by resolution of societies, 2; lack of sympathy, 3; on account of sickness or death of editor, 5; lack of matter, 1; discharge of the editor, 1; on account of other occupations of the editor, 2; causes unknown, 25.—*Vratch*, No. 12, 15, 1890.

At the North of England Obstetric and Gynaecological Society, Sinclair read a paper upon the diagnosis of gonorrhœal infection in women. He spoke of the change in menstruation, which becomes more painful; changes in the glands of Bartholine, or the orifices of ducts; the persistent turbid discharge from the cervix, and the ovarian changes. Alexander found these symptoms most frequently after abortion or labor at term. He considered the inflammation of the glands of Bartholine a good test for gonorrhœa.

—*Med. Press*.

FOR TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Brown, in the *Dental Register*, says that the following combination has marvelous and instantaneous effects in stopping toothache. As physicians, too, are frequently consulted with regard to this painful trouble, we give Dr. Brown's procedure:

"Break a hypodermic tablet of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphine sulphate, et atrophine sulphate 1-150 grain in four parts, dissolve one part in ten drops of warm, well, spring or river water thoroughly. A perfect solution

of the partial tablet having been made, it is drawn up into the syringe, and the contents thereof slowly and cautiously injected into the hard gums surrounding the aching tooth. Several applications may be made, until all the contents of the syringe are injected."

WHAT NOSES ARE FOR.—Several interesting articles have lately appeared on this subject in the *New York Medical Journal* and the *Sanitary Era*. Most persons, says the latter, would answer "for smelling;" this is by no means all. The nose is just as certainly the organ through which the inspired air should be drawn as is the mouth for preparing food for the stomach, and both organs are fitted for their respective functions. People should be instructed that the nose has three necessary functions to perform, neither of which can properly be performed by the mouth, viz.: to warm, to moisten, and to filter the air. In addition to these, the nose is also a detective of bad air. Authorities are quoted in proof of the fact that however cold or warm the inspired air is, by the time it has passed through the nares it has reached the temperature of the blood; dry air is completely saturated with moisture during this same passage, and multitudes of the germs and foreign particles are caught on their inward journey.

CAISSON DISEASE.—J. L. Corning, M.D. (*Med. Record*) contributes an interesting article on this singular affection. The caisson or tunnel disease is an affection of the spinal cord, due to the sudden change from a relatively high atmospheric pressure to one much lower. The seizure does not take place while the subject is in the caisson, that is, while under the increased pressure, but after emerging into the normal atmosphere. Pain is generally present, in character, from mild to that of frightful intensity, and affecting the ears, knees, back, or abdomen.

Anæsthesia and paralysis may appear along with bladder and rectum symptoms.

As regards duration, the affection may last but a few days or weeks, entirely leaving the patient, or it may disable him for life, or, on the other hand, the symptoms may increase in severity to a fatal termination.

The pathogenesis of the curious affection the writer explains as follows: In the first place, the diminution of the pressure at the periphery causes the blood to rush in unwonted quantity to the surface of the body, with consequent deprivation of the internal organs, and especially those within the cerebro-spinal canal, of a large amount of blood.

This anæmia of the cord and brain is equivalent to a withdrawal of a large amount of oxygen from those structures, to the serious impairment of their functions. As a matter of necessity this anæmia will first make itself felt in the lower segments of the cord, for the very good reason, as Dr. Moxon long since pointed out, that the arteries which supply this region are at once long, slender, and remote from the heart. Only when the rarefaction is very great will the cerebral functions be affected. Hence, there will be motor and sensory paraplegia before unconsciousness.

In the way of treatment nothing has been found so good as a return to the caisson itself, with its increased atmospheric pressure; but as such method of treatment is not, as a rule, by any means convenient, Dr. Andrew H. Smith has suggested the construction of an apparatus into which the patient could be placed, and in which the pressure of the air could be raised or lowered at pleasure.

Medical News and Miscellany.

AN Iowa boy is said to have fasted for over seventy-five days.

DR. O. P. REX has occupied his country seat near Jenkintown.

DR. W. H. BYFORD, of Chicago, died May 21, of heart disease.

BLINDNESS is rarer in Holland than in any other European country.

A GREAT deposit of manganese is being opened up in Calhoun Co., S. C.

THE strawberry festival is abroad in the land, and the price of ginger is up.

THE will of the late Mary Lord gives \$5,000 to the Cooper Hospital, Camden.

CLEVELAND doctors are rejoicing over an outbreak of painful, but not fatal, colic.

THE Wilmington street car companies have prohibited spitting in their vehicles.

SOME English hospitals require their nurses to be members of the Established Church.

DR. GEO. C. DEVINE has been appointed Physician to the Seventeenth District Police Station.

AN Aberdeen doctor offers to attend patients and find his own medicine for a half-penny a week!

THE principal element in the popularity of the Arkansas Hot Springs is the poker played there.

AUSTRALIA is compelled to use metallic furniture, no wood being safe from the attacks of white ants.

THE modest constabulary of an English town refused to allow a stud-horse to be taken through the streets.

THE Delaware State Medical Society holds its one hundred and first annual session at Wilmington, June 10.

A DAYTON, O., girl recovered \$25,800 damages from a female physician for a mistake in a delicate operation.

A DRUGGIST was picked up in Independence Square, suffering from morphinism. Shouldn't have taken his own medicine.

THE duchesse d'Uzes is endeavoring to interest French ladies in out-door sports, calculated to improve the physique.

DR. CHARLES MEIGS WILSON has been re-elected Chief Physician of the Lying-in Charity, over Dr. William H. Parish.

TREES covered with moss are specially apt to be struck by lightning. This will be some consolation to the rolling stones.

THE *Sanitary News* calls attention to the ease with which cellars can be ventilated by pipes connected with the kitchen chimney.

CAPE MAY was honored last week by the presence of Drs. B. F. Baer, Charles H. Reed, S. T. Lineaweaver, and James Leaming.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the preservation of the Adirondack forests. Dr. A. B. Loomis is among those who are prominent in it.

NEUDORFER has used pulverizations of creolin, one-half per cent., in tubercular phthisis, with asserted advantage as a bactericide.

A BROOKLYN policeman, who was supposed to be ill, was well enough to get up and break the jaw of the doctor who was called to see him.

POTTSTOWN has commenced work on a new reservoir and water-works, to secure that beverage from a source above the outlets of her sewers.

MAY 22 was observed as Donation Day by the Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples. Nearly one thousand visitors called during the day.

AS usual, the Jewish Hospital holds their annual Donation Day on May 30. Visitors are invited to call on that and the two succeeding days.

THE Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Women held its twenty-second anniversary, on May 23. There are now fifty-eight inmates in the home.

THE Association of Medical Editors elected Drs. F. L. Sim, President; Frank Woodbury, Vice-President, and J. C. Culbertson, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE new city crematory was tested on May 26. It is located at Lamb Tavern road and Lehigh avenue, and is intended for the disposal of unclaimed bodies.

CAMDEN has requested Governor Abbett to veto the Water Repealer Bill, which would debar that city from a much needed improvement in its water-supply.

LIVERPOOL has a very large death-rate, and is about to make a strenuous effort to improve it by pulling down five hundred and thirty-four tenements.

PORTLAND, Oregon, is building a new hospital, to contain three hundred beds. This will afford clinical advantages to the medical department of the University.

THE Missouri Medical Association was so well pleased with their treatment at Excelsior Springs that the members decided to hold next year's meeting at the same place.

A HOUSE SURGEON is wanted at Manhattan Hospital. Salary \$50, monthly. Must be a hospital graduate. Apply to F. H. Daniels, 126 W. 126th St., New York City.

DURING the past month, Camden reported 32 cases of contagious disease, namely: scarlatina, 12; typhoid, 15; diphtheria, 5—as compared with 56 cases reported in April.

THE authorities of Urbana, O., valued the services of a physician who set a broken arm and attended the case thereafter, at \$8.00; and in this the Supreme Court sustained them.

A ST. PAUL veteran succeeded in getting his pension increased on the grounds of disability, and then came to the same surgeon and passed a successful examination for life insurance.

IT is said that a Croatian girl challenged a young doctor of Vienna to a duel with swords. The physician was wounded twice, while the girl escaped. He should have kept to the weapons of his profession.

DR. DAVID W. CHEEVER, in his address to the graduating class at the Harvard Medical School, said: "Never give up a case while the patient breathes." Some other doctor might happen in, and cure him.

DRUGGISTS object, and with reason, to the proposed duty on cod-liver oil. As the supply of American oil is limited, the duty will incite parties to the production of spurious oils, for those who cannot afford to pay high prices. As this oil is a necessity to many persons, the tax appears ill-advised.

AMONG the passengers for Europe on May 21, were Drs. W. W. Seely, F. Donaldson, J. H. Benjamin, J. L. Stewart, R. J. Trippe, J. D. Thomas, Harriet Watson, R. F. Eccles, T. W. Dixon and W. B. Marple.

INTENDING visitors to the Berlin International Medical Congress may obtain all information as to lodgings, etc., by writing to the Secretary-General, 19 Karlstrasse, marking the envelope "Wohnungsangelegenheit."

THE State Board of Public Charities has pronounced the Schuylkill County Almshouse the worst kept in the State. This is saying a good deal; but the Board is not accustomed to make assertions without abundant proof.

THE Memorial Day Number of *The Youth's Companion* just issued, will appeal especially to all those to whom our Decoration Day brings tender and sacred memories. The illustrations are of a high character and the stories of a patriotic nature.

GRAILY HEWITT describes an improved nozzle for syringes, for vaginal and uterine use. Four deep grooves along the sides allow a return flow of the liquids employed. This would not occur, however, if the tube fitted firmly in the uterine neck.

A CINCINNATI doctor is said to have gone into partnership with a livery man, in starting a riding school, from which the doctor was to receive all the patients. We place no credence in the rumor. There isn't enough enterprise in Cincinnati for such a scheme.

COLLEGE athletics, carried to excess, have had their legitimate result in an outbreak of brutality among the students of Ann Arbor. One of the greatest objections to out-door sports is the tendency to develop the savagery which is inherent in man, though varnished over by civilization.

PROF. SAMUEL G. DIXON, to whom is due great credit for inaugurating the movement to prohibit spitting in the street cars, further calls attention to the objectionable nature of plush as a covering for car-seats. Plush retains dust and diseased germs. Leather is the best material for upholstery.

ENGLISH army reports show that the average height of recruits is constantly diminishing. Half the recent levies are below five feet six inches, and have a like decrease in chest measurement. Those coming from country districts average several inches higher than those bred in the cities. Tailors and bakers are said to produce a specially puny race.

THE Jews in London are estimated at 46,000, and of these, last year, every third person was actually in receipt of poor-relief, every second Jew belonged to the regular pauper class, and every second Jewish funeral which took place in the metropolitan area was a pauper funeral. Of the total deaths registered by the metropolitan synagogues, 81 per cent. were those of children under ten. The proportion among the residents of the country at large is only 43.5. This fact will show how much truth there is in the allegation so frequently made, and so generally credited, that the death-rate of the Jews is lower than that of the people among whom they live.

—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

The above is interesting not only because of the high death-rate noted, but also because it disproves the common statement that "You never see a poor Jew."

HYSTERIA often requires moral suasion. Dr. Moore (*N. W. Lancet*) mentioned a case in which convulsions were cured by complete solitude, and another in which imminent death was averted by openly expressed congratulations to the sorrowing friends.

SUPERINTENDENT THAYER urges the Park authorities to provide largely increased shelter for visitors who are surprised by rain. This is an important suggestion, and should be acted upon promptly. Many thousands of invalids and infants will be taken to the Park every day during the summer, and a wetting might be productive of much harm to these persons.

LAST week saw at Atlantic City Drs. J. J. Seward, Brocker, C. P. Henry, E. Reed, T. Reed, B. Reed, C. E. Ulmer, Marvel, W. Wright, E. A. Reilly, Lacy, West, L. W. Fox, E. R. Carey, D. Neall, A. Stillwell, J. B. Roberts, T. J. Hays, C. E. Hopkins, G. Faught, M. J. Gallagher, H. F. Camblos, Kohn, M. Powel, W. M. Sweet, G. Holland, and J. McBrien.

RUSSIAN surgeons are said to receive very large fees for their work, while in England our surgical brethren bemoan the shrinkage of their honoraria. The reason, however, is one that reflects honor on the English profession. The mass of physicians is so generally proficient, that provincial surgeons now do the work which was formerly confined to a few Londoners.

THE old notion about the invulnerability of a negro's skull will have to be modified. A colored citizen poked his head out of a cable car window on Columbia avenue last Monday, when a car on the other track came violently in collision. The car was enabled to proceed with such repairs as could be made on the spot; but the negro had to be taken to the German Hospital.

THE most prevalent diseases in Tennessee are as follows, in the order of naming: Malarial fevers, pneumonia, phthisis, rheumatism, tonsillitis and dysentery. Measles in 20 counties, typhoid fever in 13, influenza in 12, whooping-cough in 6, scarlatina in 4, diphtheria in 4, mumps in 3, cerebro-spinal meningitis in 3, and croup, meningitis, varicella and erysipelas in one each, serve to while away the physician's time.

DR. ISIDORE LABATUT, who is supposed to be the oldest physician in the South, if not in the United States, recently celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday. He was born in New Orleans and received his medical education in Paris. He entered the French army and served as surgeon at the battle of Waterloo. After the fall of the Empire he returned to New Orleans, and has practiced there ever since.

—*Weekly Med. Review.*

COUNT MATTEI's alleged cure for cancer is said to have been employed, in India, against leprosy, with equal success. We don't doubt it.

Considerable attention has been attracted to this subject by an article in an English magazine, written by Lady Paget, in which she warmly advocates the Count's wonder-working methods. According to her ladyship, his principal remedy consists of *scrofola giappono*, which he takes in such a manner as to produce "many daily, imperceptible electric shocks." The reader can unravel the sense to suit himself; it don't matter much how he translates it. Besides this, the Count sells "blue electricity, which, used as a compress, stops bleeding, even of arteries." He also cures nervous people by confining them to a "perfectly violet room;" but does not say whether

the color is modified if violet fails to suit their complexions. It is quite probable that a blue coloration is to be noted in the vicinity of patients who have been promised a cure of cancer by the Count, and have not realized it. There are several remarkable points about this matter: to wit, that a member of the English peerage, bearing the lordly name of Paget, could be found to lend her name to so brazen a quack; that a respectable English magazine would print such twaddle; and that, in an age of alleged scientific culture, people will patronize a person who claims to "cure cancer" by the use of "blue electricity."

AN Iowa toper, who could not procure liquor, took extract of lemon as a substitute, went crazy, and cut his throat. Extract of lemon is an alcoholic solution of oil of lemon. There was once an extract put on the market, consisting of a dark, thick liquid, which was recommended as a substitute for lemons. A gentleman used this in preparing lemonade, of which he drank freely, the result being an attack of diarrhoea, from which he did not recover for months.

THE seventy-third annual report of the managers of the Friends' Asylum has just been issued, showing that the average number of patients was somewhat less than in the preceding year. This was owing to the reduction of accommodations, owing to the partial relinquishment of Gurney cottage. Nineteen men and twenty-five women were admitted during the year, and the receipts were \$100,023.14, including Wm. B. Cooper's legacy of \$15,000. One hundred patients are now on the list.

MANY of our readers have doubtless received circulars from Dr. Bernardo's Home for Children Rescued from Vice. Before sending funds abroad for the support of charities when so many exist at home, whose worth can be investigated by the donors in person, it may be well to know that the English journals do not speak of these homes with unqualified approval. The *Hospital Gazette* says that this one seems to be conducted on the lines of a prison, from complaints made at the Police Court.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.—During the week ending May 24, the deaths reported in Philadelphia were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Phthisis | 44 |
| Pneumonia | 27 |
| Heart disease | 27 |
| Inflammation of brain | 18 |
| Convulsions | 15 |
| Marasmus | 14 |
| Old age | 11 |
| Diphtheria | 10 |
| Croup | 9 |
| Apoplexy | 8 |
| Casualties | 8 |
| Typhoid fever | 8 |
| Bronchitis | 8 |
| Peritonitis | 8 |
| Disease of kidneys | 15 |
| Disease of stomach and bowels | 17 |
| Erysipelas | 2 |
| Malarial fever | 1 |
| Puerperal fever | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 1 |
| Measles | 1 |
| Tetanus | 1 |
| Pertussis | 4 |
| Cancer | 6 |
| Other causes | 68 |
| Total | 337 |
| Total for preceding week | 375 |
| Total for week ending May 25, 1889 | 339 |

SOME sensible suggestions, as follows, are given by the *Dry Goods Chronicle*: "When you are ready to put away furs and woollens, and want to guard against the depredations of moths, pack them securely in paper flour sacks, and tie the latter up well. This is better than camphor or tobacco or snuff scattered among them in chests or drawers. Before putting your muffs away for the summer, twirl them by the cords at the ends, so that every hair will be straight. Put them in their boxes, and paste a strip of paper where the lid fits on."

No organizations in the United States have multiplied more rapidly in the past ten years than the sick-benefit, funeral-aid, death-benefit, and other kindred societies.

As they are generally confined to those who are in the humbler walks of life, the good they have done is incalculable, carrying substantial aid to thousands of stricken families and inspiring those who are fortunate enough in being members with a courage which might not exist in their hearts without them.

The members of these organizations will be glad to learn that Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, will endeavor to secure the statistics of the noble work these associations are doing, and it is safe to say that no other branch of the census will be more interesting.

The business of gathering the data has been placed in charge of Mr. Charles A. Jenney, special agent of the insurance division, 58 William street, New York City, and all associations throughout the United States, whether incorporated or private, should assist by sending to him the address of their principal officers.

To Contributors and Correspondents.

ALL articles to be published under the head of original matter must be contributed to this journal alone, to insure their acceptance; each article must be accompanied by a note stating the conditions under which the author desires its insertion, and whether he wishes any reprints of the same.

Letters and communications, whether intended for publication or not, must contain the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, however. Letters asking for information will be answered privately or through the columns of the journal, according to their nature and the wish of the writers.

The secretaries of the various medical societies will confer a favor by sending us the dates of meetings, orders of exercises, and other matters of special interest connected therewith. Notifications, news, clippings, and marked newspaper items, relating to medical matters, personal, scientific, or public, will be thankfully received and published as space allows. Address all communications to 1725 Arch Street.

Army, Navy & Marine Hospital Service.

Changes in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy for the week ending May 17, 1890.

MACKIE, B. S., Surgeon. Ordered to the Practice-ship "Constellation," May 15th.

LOWNDES, C. H. T., Assistant-Surgeon. Ordered to the Practice-ship "Constellation," May 15th.

FITZSIMMONS, PAUL, Surgeon. Detached from the U. S. S. "Marion," and ordered home.

MARTIN, H. M., Surgeon. Granted six months' leave of absence, to leave the United States.

HORWITZ, P. J., Medical Director. Granted nine months' leave of absence, to leave the United States.

WENTWORTH, A. R., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Resignation accepted, to take effect November 14, 1890.

HERNDON, C. G., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Detached from U. S. S. "Enterprise," and wait orders.

GIBON, A. L., and KINDLEBERGER, DAVID, Medical Directors. Appointed delegates to represent the Medical Department of the Navy at International Medical Congress, August 4, 1890.

Medical Index.

A weekly list of the more important and practical articles appearing in the contemporary foreign and domestic medical journals.

- Alcohol, notes on, Jerard. Kan. City Med. Record.
 Action of caffeine, See and Lapique. The Medical Age.
 Abdominal tumor, rare, Morris. Intern. Journal of Surgery.
 Aus der gynäkologischen Abtheilung des St. Francis Hospital in New York, Edebohls. Med. Monatsschrift.
 Acute Retronasal affection mit typhoiden Erscheinungen, Localtherapie, rasche Heilung, Laker. Wiener Mediz. Presse.
 Étiologie des Lungenbrandes, Hirschler und Terray. *Ibid.*
 Abolition du sens musculaire limitée à la main droite consecutive à une pneumonie, Galliard. La France Med.
 Acute circumscr. cutan. oedema, Hartzell. Univ. Med. Magaz.
 Action of caffeine on the circulation, Reichert. Therap. Gaz.
 Alcaloidal strychnine in effective and continued use unsafe, Field. *Ibid.*
 Apparatus for collection of dust and fungi for microscopical and biological tests, Dixon. *Ibid.*
 Abscess of the liver, Shutter. Kan. City Med. Journal.
 Albuminuria, Goodheart. British Med. Journal.
 Brown-Séquard's method, Crivelli. Austral. Med. Journal.
 Bacteruria, two cases, Kendall. Maritime Med. News.
 Beitrag zur conjugirten Ablenkung der Augen, Neumann. Berliner Klin. Wochen.
 Brulure par la chaux éteinte, Emot. L'Année Med.
 Boils and carbuncles and other suppurating diseases, by use of calcium sulphide, treatment of, Aulde. Therap. Gaz.
 Blindness from quinine, or quinine amaurosis, Tiffany. Kan. City Med. Journal.
 Bronchitis, its varieties, its relation to other diseases, and its treatment, Harris. The Lancet.
 Bilaterally associated movements, and on the functional relations of the corpus callosum to the motor cortex. Br. Med. J.
 Compulsory notification, and isolation hospitals for infectious diseases. The Practitioner.
 Capsulitis purulenta et hæmorrhagica, Kirkpatrick. Amer. Jour. of Ophthal.
 Cortical motor laryngeal centre, and the intra-cerebral fibres which proceed from it, Garel and Dor. Jour. of Laryngol.
 Considerazioni intorno alla classificazione dei par assiti della malaria, Antolisei. La Rif. Med.
 Cause di diminuzione pathologica della potenza nel lavoro meccanico del curatore, Ferrannini. *Ibid.*
 Chronic catarrh of the cervix and the cervical canal, Crowell. Weekly Med. Review.
 Congrès d'ophtalmologie. Le Bulletin Med.
 Cancers intraloculares, Martin. Journ. de Med. de Bordeaux.
 Combined operations for cure procidentia uteri, Coe. Annals of Gynecol. and Pæd.
 Contributions to the therapeutics of hay-fever, Rixa. Ther. G. California remedies, some, Redway. South. Cal. Pract.
 Consideraciones clinicas sobre un caso de cheloides, De Castro. Chron. Med. Quir. de la Habana.
 Ligature of femoral vein, Kammerer. N. Y. Med. Jour.
 Les maladies contagieuses les plus frequemment observées chez le soldat, Burlureaux. Arch. de Med. et de Pharm.
 Mania following ether, Gorton. Amer. Jour. of Insanity.
 Mechanism of insanity, Cowles. *Ibid.*
 Mental relations of heart disease, Kiernan. Alien. and Neur.
 Medical microscopy, Le Fevre. Cin. Lancet-Clinic.
 Meeting of the Medical Society of California. Pac. Med. Jour.
 Mania and multiple neuritis in pregnancy, Polk. Med. Rec.
 Medico-statistical history of the army in Egypt, Gore. Dublin Jour. of Med. Science.
 Meniere's disease provoked by influenza, Money. The Lancet.
 Neuric and electric forces, Schilling. Alienist and Neurolog.
 Neigung der Fettleibigen zur Hirnhämorrhagie, Kisch. Deutsche Med. Zeitung.
 Neurasthenie und Herzkrankheiten, Schott. *Ibid.*
 Neurasthenia and neuralgia from traumatism of the nasal passages, Chappel. Med. Record.
 Nogle Meddelelser angaaende Behandlingen of Enuresis paa Kysthospitalet paa Refsnaes. Eibe. Hosp. Tiden.
 Nouveau procede de dosage de l'acide urique dans les urines, Bayrac. Archives de Med. et de Pharmacie.
 Operative procedure in traumatic epilepsy, Wilson. Cin. Med. News.
 Optic neuritis, Jeaffreson. The Lancet.
 Om den kinesiske Behandling ved Difteritis, Koefoed. Hosp. Tidende.
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 Ocular irritation caused by chronic rhinitis, Blitz. *Ibid.*
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 Peculiar manifestations in a hysterical boy, Harrington. Amer. Jour. of Insan.
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 Pneumonia, McCassey. Weekly Med. Review.
 Pelvic abscess, unusual cases of, Abbott. Northw. Lancet.
 Painful menstruation in virgins, Love. Med. Mirror.
 Phenique compounds in germ diseases, Glenn. South. Pract.
 Protective inoculation, Dr. Freire's, Sternberg. Med. Rec.
 Paresis, general, Fletcher. Ind. Med. Jour.
 Pylorotomy, Stokes. British Med. Jour.
 Per prevenir la tisi tuberculosi. La Salute Publica.
 Przyczynę do kazuistyki c1 obeych w pochwie, Kowalski. Wiadomosci Lekarskie.
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 Ruptures of the intestines, simple and complicated, Mackenzie. Ind. Med. Gaz.
 Renal calculus, Dunn. Northw. Lancet.
 Rheumatic neuritis and neuroretinitis, Macnamara. British Med. Jour.
 Rational treatm. of sciatica, Hammond. J. Nerv. Ment. Dis.
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 Removal of vermiform appendix, Clarke. The Lancet.
 Removal of large nævus by excision, Briddon. N. Y. Med. Jour.
 Reactionserscheinungen nach Operationen in der Nase (Schluss), Treitel. Berliner Klin. Wochen.
 Recherches spirometriques dans les rhinopathies (suite et fin) Joal. Revue de Laryng. D'Otol.
 Sulphonal as hypnotic, Copp. Amer. Jour. of Insan.
 Stomach washing in infants and adults, with case, Meuer. Denver Med. Times.
 Soap and water, use and abuse of, Rickets. J. Cut. Gen.-Ur. Dis.
 Suppur. appendicitis with hepatic abscess, Owen. Med. Mir.
 Sulla perforazione dello stomaco per ulcerazione di un adenoma viti. La Rif. Med.
 State medicine qualifications, Wrigley. Dublin Jour. Med. Sc.
 Sanitation of barracks, Notter. Prov. Med. Jour.
 Strychnine as the antidote in alcoholism. N. Orl. Med. Surg. J.
 Septicæmia, Gardner. Maryland Med. Jour.
 Strictures of the urethra, quadrangular sounds for. Am. Lanc.
 Sur le traitement du pied-bot. Revue Med.
 Stomatita ulcero-membranoasa la blenoragici, Clement. Clin.
 Supra pubic lithotomy, Schooler. St. Joseph Med. Herald.
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 Tuberculosis, comparative, from a sanitary standpoint. Paquin. Cin. Med. News.
 Therapeutic value of phenacetine, Ayres. Alab. Med. Sur. Age.
 Traitement des tuberculoses osseuses et articulaires par les injections d'iodoforme. Revue Med.
 Testing for proteids and mucin in the urine, Kirk. The Lancet.
 Tubercular ulceration of bladder, Battle. Med. Press.
 Tulburari oculare produse prin sulfatul de chinina in dosa toxica, Monalescu.
 Ueber Ischias scoliotica, Gussenbauer. Prager Med. Wochen.
 Ueber Rheostate und deren Verwendung in der Elektrodiagnostik, mit Demonstration eines neuen, für die Praxis bestimmten Graphit-Quecksilberheostates, Lewandowski. Wiener Med. Presse.
 Ueber Gonolobus Condurango und Schering's Condurango-Wein als Heilmittel bei Magenerkrankungen, Kraus. Internat. Klin. Rundschau.
 Ueber Aphasie bei Wahrnehmung der Gegenstände durch das Gesicht, Moeli. Berliner Klin. Wochen.
 Ueber das Einpressen des Kindskopfes in das enge Becken, Muret. Berliner Klin. Wochen.
 Ueber die Rosenbach'sche Urinfärbung, Abraham. *Ibid.*
 Ueber palpable Nieren (Fortsetzung), Kuttner. *Ibid.*
 Vulvar or vaginal hemorrhage in the newly-born, Busey. Amer. Jour. of Obstetrics.
 Xerostomia, Summa. Alienist and Neurologist.
 Zur Ätiologie der Diphtherie, Klein. Centralblatt.
 Zur Spirotherapie, Neudorfer. Intern. Klin. Rundschau.
 Zur Frage der partiellen Niereneitirpation, Kummell. Centralblatt für Chirurgie.
 Zur Hitzeapplikation, Schott. Deutsche Med. Zeitung.